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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1876. NO. 127.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The House Rejects the Final Adjournment Resolution.

Supplement to the Wallace Bill Discussed and Referred.

NO ACTION ON THE FINANCE BILL.

Resolution of Censure and Dissection in the Ground Hog Matter.

Reading Railroad Investigation Committee Make Two Reports.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 2, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 A. M., President Davis in the Chair.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from committees:

Act repealing the act of 1820 prohibiting horse racing, as far as the same relates to agricultural societies.

Act requiring owners of stock to properly secure such stock from trespassing upon the property of others.

Act limiting prosecutions for forgery to five years after the offense is committed.

Act providing for recording and mortgaging interests in mining leases.

Act to protect the people of the State against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics.

Act providing for additional assessors in each separate election district of townships, wards, etc.

Act to provide for the organization and regulation of mutual fire insurance companies.

Bills Introduced—Act consolidating and amending the several game laws and making a general law.

Act providing for increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations.

Relating to fire and marine insurance companies.

Mr. Newmyer—To amend the act, approved April 18, 1874, relating to the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations. Also, to amend the act fixing the liabilities of stockholders of banks.

Mr. Ermentrout—Fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly and the compensation of certain officers, employees thereof.

Mr. Dill—Act to regulate the publication of legal notices in newspapers, providing that legal notices be required to be published in the papers designated by the parties.

Mr. Newmyer—Amending bank liability act, making stockholders liable for all debts and deposits to double the amount of the capital stock. The act shall not apply to banks already chartered, until accepted by their stockholders.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Cooper, which were laid on the table:

WHEREAS, The Senator from Allegheny, Dr. Wood, has outraged and scandalized the entire people of the State by selecting the coldest day of the year for a national holiday; and

WHEREAS, The ground hog has this morning appeared and departed with his baneful shadow, thereby entailing upon us six weeks more of bad weather; therefore

Resolved, That the said Dr. Wood, in company with the ground hog, be handed over to the tender mercies of Old Probabilities, and that their bodies be turned over to the National Board of Surgeons, in the interests of anatomical science.

The following bill passed finally: Act relating to the transfer of loans of cities, boroughs, school districts and counties.

Bills on Second Reading—Relating to the service of notice of time and place of meeting of arbitrators. Agreed to.

To exempt pianos and organs from levy and sale on execution on distress for rent. Agreed to.

Authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several courts of the Commonwealth. Agreed to.

House bill enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sale of real estate encumbered by lien. Agreed to.

To regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies within the Commonwealth. Amended by Mr. Boyer, to make the rate of boomage, per thousand feet, one dollar, instead of ninety cents, as in the original bill.

Act regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length. Agreed to.

Prescribing how employees of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services.

Pending discussion on the latter bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

Mr. Christy called up the resolution offered by himself some days ago, providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 23d of March, and that no bill shall be read after the 6th of that month.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Wolfe and Christy, in favor; and by Messrs. Lusk, Spang, Irwin, of Allegheny, and Zern against.

The question was then divided. On the first division—"Will the House agree to adjourn on the 23d of March?"—yeas 57, nays 129.

On the second division—"Will the House read no bill after the 6th of March?"—Mr. Wolfe moved to amend that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* April 6th, and that no bill be read after the 23d of March.

On motion of Dr. Lusk, the whole subject was laid on the table—yeas 118, nays 58.

Bills on Second Reading—Supplementary to the act dividing cities into three classes. Referred to a special committee. The above is Mr. Long's bill, dividing cities into five, instead of three classes, as at present. It was discussed at length. All amendments were voted down, leaving the bill as written by Mr. Long and approved by Senator Wallace, author of the Wallace bill. It was referred to a select committee consisting of one member from each city of the third class. The bill is intended to prevent unsuitable legislation from being forced on cities, and is being advocated by every city in the State represented in the House.

Mr. Reutter, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, submitted a report.

Mr. Losch, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, which was also read.

The House then adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Forcing a Boot and Shoe Man to Bankruptcy—A Brig in the United States Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—The creditors of James H. Deering, wholesale boot and shoe merchant, have filed a petition in the United States District Court that he be declared bankrupt. The petitioners alleged that Deering suspended payment December 15, with liabilities stated at $200,000, and that creditors refused to settle at fifteen cents on the dollar.

The Government brings suit in the District Court to condemn the brig Timandria for carrying 4,000 gallons of illicit spirits to Alaska. The defense allege that the suit is a "put up job" on the part of the discontented members of the crew.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Paymaster and Trackmaster Killed.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Early this morning an accident occurred on the Northwestern Railroad, between Ishpeming and Negaunee, in the Northern peninsular of Michigan, by which the Paymaster, Mr. Reynolds, and the Trackmaster, Mr. Brown, were crushed to death in the pay car, beneath the safe. The conductor, brakeman and clerk were slightly bruised. The cause of the accident was the uncoupling of the pay car, which was thrown into a ravine. Both the deceased leave families.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 2.—In the Senate to-day, Senate bills were passed to forbid hunting upon inclosed lands without permission of the owner; to limit the time for commencing action to revive judgments, to twenty-one years. In the House, bills were introduced to authorize the Courts of Common Pleas to sentence prisoners to the workhouse for the first offense, where the terms of service do not exceed three years; and to amend the county salary law so as to increase the salaries of auditors, clerks, sheriffs, probate judges and recorders.

The Michigan Republican State Committee, for the election of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, is called for May 10th, at Grand Rapids.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the payment of claims for Indian depredation, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the House joint resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, out of any funds in the United States Treasury, subject to the requisition of said Commissioners; the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Kernan, submitted yesterday, providing that any further issue of 3.65 bonds, under or by virtue of said act of Congress, is hereby prohibited.

Mr. SARGENT defended the Board of Public Works. He referred to the statement of Mr. Bayard, yesterday, to the effect that he had been informed that the fees of counsel for Shepherd and others had been paid in 3.65 bonds, and said he was sorry the speech of the Senator was not in the *Record*, that he might read his exact language.

Mr. BAYARD said he had the manuscript before him, unchanged, and it was at the disposal of the Senator.

Mr. SARGENT said the charge of the Senator that there fees were paid in 3.65 bonds was reckless. By a little examination, the Senator could have seen that the Board of Audit had all to do with issuing these bonds, and not the old city government.

Mr. MORTON said he had the authority of one of the District Commissioners for the statement that the Commissioners never passed upon or entertained any claim for the payment of counsel fees for Shepherd, or any of the expenses of that investigation, and further, that they never authorized the payment of any money to any newspaper for publishing the testimony taken before that committee.

Mr. BAYARD read from his remarks of yesterday, to the effect that he had been informed that such payment of counsel fees in 3.65 bonds had been made, and said he did not say it was so, but asked of other Senators if it was true. He now asked if either of the Senators denied that these fees had been paid out of the National Treasury.

Mr. MORTON replied that they had not.

Mr. SARGENT, resuming, said the men composing the Board of Public Works had made Washington a beautiful and healthful city, and there was nothing to show that they had put a dollar into their pockets. The Senator from Delaware had spoken of gigantic crime committed by the Board of Public Works against Columbus Alexander. There were several opinions about that matter, and he [Sargent] thought there might be cause, in the sober judgment of other people, for the belief that there was some foundation for the charge against him. He [Sargent] could show, from the evidence before the committee, that Alexander offered to pay express charges on the stolen books. Suppose Harrington, as it has been alleged, did set up all this plot? The object of it was to disgrace Alexander and show that he was privy to this crime of stealing books. He [Sargent] did not know Alexander and had not the slightest disposition to do him injustice, but when he was lugged in here as the Savior of the world, to be crucified between thieves, he [Sargent] thought it worth while to find out who was the thief and who was the Savior.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Morton and Edmunds.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment submitted by the Senator from New York [Kernan] and argued that it would exclude certificates which could be converted into 3.65 bonds under the existing law.

Mr. ALLISON defended the action of the Joint Committee, of which he was Chairman, and which made these investigations. He said the Senator from California [Sargent] had raked up the old dead bones of the defunct government, manifestly for the purpose of putting somebody, either Democrat or Republican, on the defensive. As to the courtesy or propriety of such a course he had nothing to say, but stood by the report of the committee. Referring to a letter read by Mr. Sargent, he said it might be the case that he had written letters, garbled extracts of which were read by the Senator from California. He [Allison] did not make any charge against the District Commissioners: he had every confidence in them; but believed they had misconstrued the law. Notwithstanding their high character, they were public servants, and he had a right, as a Senator, to speak of their course. He then referred to the comprehensive plan of improvements adopted by the Board of Public Works, and said one of the greatest causes of complaint before the committee was that a real estate ring had been formed, which bought all the real estate in the northwestern part of the city, and the improvements were being made in that section to the exclusion of Capitol Hill and other portions of the city. The Board of Public Works had incurred a debt of $18,000,000 when the act of Congress which created them provided that the debt should not exceed ten millions. He did not think the committee should be arraigned for recommending the abolition of that government. The debt of the District of Columbia amounted to a quarter of the cash value of all the real estate here.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not understand how the Board of Public Works could create a debt of eighteen million dollars, when the law distinctly said the debt of the District should not exceed ten millions.

Mr. MORTON said the effect of the amendment of the Senator from New York would be to pay the certificates now issued in money, instead of 3.65 bonds. If the bonds could not be issued for them, they must be paid in money under the present law.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would submit an amendment providing that there shall be no increase in the present amount of the total indebtedness of the District.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. O'BRIEN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and the Republic of France, placing the citizens of the United States on as favorable r footing as the citizens of other and the most favored nations in respect to duties and charges imposed on imports with the Republic of France. Adopted.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Public Lands, providing for sales of Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers. It authorizes the payment by settlers and purchasers under appraisement already made, at the appraised value of their farms in six equal annual instalments. It also provides for a new appraisement. After some discussion the bill passed.

Mr. McCRARY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. Made the special order for Wednesday, February 16. The bill provides for a Circuit Court in each judicial district, and establishes in each circuit a Court of Appeals, which is to have appellate jurisdiction of cases arising in the courts within each circuit. The terms of the courts of appeal are to be held in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The decisions of these courts of appeal are to be final and conclusive, but a review upon law may be had on a writ of error and appeal to the United States Supreme Court, when the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of $10,000, or where adjudication involves a constitutional question on any treaty or law of the United States, or where the court shall certify that it involves a legal question sufficient to require final decision by the Supreme Court.

Mr. KNOTT, from the same committee, reported a bill regulating practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts as to the time and manner of instructing juries and arguing causes, requiring them to conform to the practice of the States in which they are held. The bill was discussed until the close of the morning hour, when it went over without action.

The House then resumed consideration of the proposed Constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential term.

Mr. WOODWORTH opposed the amendment and declared that, although he had voted for the resolution offered by one of the Warwicks on the other side against a third term, he would prefer a thousand times to see President Grant re-elected than see the office filled by one of those who, twelve years ago, were in arms against the Government.

Mr. YOUNG remarked, as a Southern Representative and as one who had borne arms against the Government, that there was no danger of any such person putting himself forward as a Presidential candidate.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the debate with a speech favoring the proposed amendment.

Mr. REAGAN offered an amendment, as follows: "No person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of President shall ever thereafter be eligible to said office; that the term of the office of President and Vice President of the United States shall be six years."

Mr. NEW moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The vote was—yeas 127, nays 127—a tie vote. The Speaker voted in the negative and the motion was lost.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Reagan's amendment, and resulted—yeas 70, nays 184.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Frye's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 109, nays 114.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was lost—yeas 144, nays 109.

The House then adjourned.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

INDICTMENTS AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, February 2.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has returned indictments against George Q. Aiken, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, Leopold Wirth, distiller, and A. C. Zurn, rectifier.

DISAGREEMENT OF A SAN FRANCISCO JURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—The jury in the crooked whisky case against the Antioch distillery, went out yesterday afternoon. This morning they announced their inability to agree. A new trial will be had at once. This is considered a test case, and if a verdict can be obtained for the Government many other suits will be brought. The impression is widespread that the jury, as constituted, would in no event have brought in a verdict for the Government.

THE NEW ORLEANS CASES.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Patrick Harnor, indicted for falsely inspecting one hundred packages of distilled spirits when a Government official, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He was bailed in $5,000. The report that the Government will order all those indicted here on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, where collusion with Western distillers can be shown, to St. Louis or Evansville for trial, increases the uneasiness of the crooked whisky people, who have until now generally appeared unconcerned.

BABCOCK'S COUNSEL PREPARING HIS CASE.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Roger M. Sherman, of New York, one of Gen. Babcock's attorneys, arrived here to-day and has been examining, with Judge Krum, another of Babcock's counsel, some documentary evidence against their client. Gen. Babcock is expected to reach here Saturday night. Many rumors are afloat here regarding what action is likely to be taken in the McKee case, but none of them can be traced to a reliable source.

The name of the town of Brashear, La., has been changed by the Legislature to Morgan City.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Banks Denies the "World" Letter.

Judge Davis the Granger Candidate for President.

Ex-Commissioner Smith Replies to the Charges of Commodore Kountz.

The Commerce Committee Studying the Steamboat Laws.

Minister Washburne Coming Home from Paris.

He Will Take the Presidency or the Illinois Senatorship.

Fast Mail Trains Prove Unprofitable—Danger of Their Withdrawal.

The Parkman-Brooks Cotton Claim—Alterations of Official Documents, Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1876.

General Banks Corrects the "World."

General Banks pronounces the letter published in the New York *World*, and purporting to have been written by him, as a forgery. The statements expressed therein are not in accordance with his views.

The Granger Candidate for President.

A delegation of Western men are expected here shortly to confer with Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, in reference to his nomination as the Democratic Granger candidate for the Presidency. Judge Davis received the nomination of the Cleveland Labor Convention in 1872, but, not having the recognition of Cincinnati and Baltimore, it subsequently fell through.

Smith versus Kountz.

Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith, with several army officers, has made a statement before the Committee on Indian Affairs in reply to the charges of Mr. Kountz, of Pittsburgh, made recently, that Smith had rejected his bid for furnishing Indian supplies and awarded it to a higher bidder. Mr. Smith admitted the fact, but asserted that he did so because Kountz was irresponsible. There will be further inquiry.

Revision of Steamboat Laws.

The sub-Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. Reagan, of Texas, is Chairman, are hearing the statements of steamboatmen of the East and West on the proposed revision of the steamboat laws. The bill in contemplation will not be ready for several weeks.

Minister Coming Home.

It is stated that Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to Paris, will return during the summer, and take part in the Presidential campaign. He will also contest the seat in the Senate now held by General Logan.

Fast Mails Unprofitable.

It is anticipated that, unless the receipts from the fast mails are greater, they will be discontinued. It is found that, so far, the amount of mail matter sent by these trains is far below the cost of transportation.

The Parkman—Brooks Claim—Case Against Assistant Secretary Sawyer—Alteration of Official Papers.

The following is a copy of the original letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the indorsement as altered, which led to the payment of the fraudulent cotton claim of Parkman, Brooks & Co.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1874.

Sir: I return herewith the report of the Commissioner of Customs on the claim of P. D. Roddy. The only authority known to me for paying the claim is contained in section 5, act of May 18, 1872, 17 Statutes, page 134, which, in my opinion, makes the necessary appropriation. The account and warrant should be in the name of Parkman, Brooks & Co., the claim not being assignable before the issuing of a warrant for its payment. I have not examined the case with a view to forming an opinion of its merits, for that would not be within my official duties. When properly reported by the Auditor and admitted and certified by the Commissioner, the duty of other officers of the department in relation to the claim will be the same as in other cases.

I am, very respectfully,
R. W. TAYLER, Comptroller.

To Hon. W. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury.

On this paper is the following indorsement, in Secretary Richardson's handwriting, with the alterations in a different hand, alleged to be Assistant Secretary Sawyer's. The words in brackets are the alterations:

"Respectfully [approved and] referred to the First Auditor for ['examination and;' these words are crossed out] settlement. Payable from the appropriation for 'Refunding the proceeds of cotton seized,' act May 18, 1872, 17 Statutes, page 134.
[Signed] W. A. RICHARDSON,
"F. A. S." Secretary."

On the back, in Sawyer's writing (said to be by competent authorities), and in the same hand as the alterations of the above, are the words: "Special—F. A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary."

The above letter was written more than a year after the expiration of the act of May 18, 1872.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1876.

STOKES GETS A HABEAS CORPUS.

Judge Dykeman has allowed a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Edward S. Stokes, returnable in White Plains February 5th.

OWNERSHIP OF THE "TIMES."

Mr. George Jones states that the dispute over ten shares of the stock of the New York *Times*, included in the estate of the late James B. Taylor, has been settled by Mr. Jones purchasing the entire ten shares for $150,000. The stock of the *Times* is now divided as follows. Mr. Jones, fifty-one shares; E. M. Morgan, forty shares, and M. Jennings, the editor, nine shares.

OAKES AMES AND THE "S. C." CHECK.

The report that important evidence has been discovered to show that Mr. Colfax received none of the proceeds of the famous "S. C." check given by Oakes Ames, and that among the proofs would be a statement from the executors of the Ames estate, has called a card from Oakes A. Ames, in which he says: "As an executor of the late Hon. Oakes Ames, I pronounce the above statement to be untrue. On the contrary, all the information in my possession, both as an executor and an individual, convinces me that the payments which Mr. Ames claimed to have made to Mr. Colfax and others were made at the time, in the manner, and for the purpose stated by him."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Falling barometer, warmer east to south winds, increasing cloudiness and probably rain, turning into snow.

The Union Pacific Railroad track is now clear of snow.

The steamer Egypt, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Indications of a speedy eruption of Mount Vesuvius are steadily increasing.

Four freight car thieves have been arrested at New London, O, by Cleveland police.

Great preparations are making at Naples for the Carnival, the first since the overthrow of the Bourbons.

J. & J. Slevin & Co., of Cincinnati, who suspended some weeks ago, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are given at $632,143; assets at $277,405.

The Ohio Association of Mexican War Veterans meets at Columbus on the 22d. Hon. George H. Pugh, of Cincinnati, will deliver the address. A. J. Robertson, of Sidney, Ohio, is President of the Association.

The first stage of F. D. Yates & Co., on a semi-weekly direct line between Cheyenne and Custer City, *via* Fort Laramie and Red Cloud, carrying the United States mail, leaves Cheyenne this morning. A daily line will be in operation in twenty days. Large parties are leaving Cheyenne daily for the mine.

THE STORM OF WIND.

A General Blast Tuesday Night.

Reports of Damage from All Quarters

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, February 2.—A heavy gale prevails here to-day and telegraph communication north and south is broken in many places. In this city signs, hats and vails fly freely through the air. Dispatches from outside report the tearing away of roofs and steeples.

Later—There is no abatement of the gale, which has swept from the bay and river every description of sailing craft. At the office of the United States Signal Service in this city, the rate of wind this morning was reported as sixty-six miles an hour. In

BROOKLYN

a row of private residences were unroofed.

ON THE OCEAN.

The cable reports that steamers arriving from America experienced very heavy weather from the 21st to the 29th of January. The steamers Gelloit, Alexandra and City of New York, of the Inman Line, felt it severely. The last two had their boats and skylights stove.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In Washington the fiercest of blasts awakened many persons, who sought security in lower rooms in their dwellings. The tower of the Methodist church is several feet out of perpendicular, and great crowds are in the neighboring streets awaiting its fall.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

The heaviest storm of this winter is raging in the neighborhood of Rutland, Vermont. The snow is drifting and badly delaying trains.

WHITE HALL AND SARATOGA

report the storm as fearful, and telegraph wires working badly.

MONTREAL

says a foot of snow has fallen since last night. In

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

the gale is very heavy. This afternoon one of the spires on the tower of Grace church was blown down. In

WOONSOCKET, R. I.,

the new brick French Catholic church, nearly finished, was blown down level with the basement walls.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, February 2.—A terrible storm of wind and snow swept over the State last night, and this morning is the coldest of the season. The thermometer, at Mackinaw, was twenty-five degrees below zero.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE COAST.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Much damage is done at the Centennial grounds by the gale. The tower of Agricultural Hall and of the New York State building were considerably injured. A three-story frame structure, at Forty-first street and Elm avenue, and a one-story brick building at Forty-third and Lancaster, were blown down. The tin roof of the Trans-continental Hotel, near the Centennial grounds, was partly carried away, as was the roof of the Farmer's Market. In Camden the roofs of six houses on Sixth street were blown a distance of seventy feet. Communication from points south of Philadelphia is very fitful, but the line men expect to re-establish connections everywhere by evening. Along the coast, from Maine to Florida, the danger signal is flying.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, February 2.—The storm yesterday caused great destruction on the lowlands below. Ten farms were swept nearly bare, five miles above Mount Vernon. The fate of the occupants is unknown. One family was rescued from a second story window by the Florence Lee.

FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Dispatches from the interior of this State, the East and South, Halifax and St. John, state that the storm has been the severest of the season. Many buildings were blown down, a large number unroofed and steeples and chimneys demolished.

BALTIMORE AND ALBANY.

The damage at Baltimore is estimated at $40,000; at Albany, $30,000. Great damage is reported to shipping along the coast.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

A special telegram from Louisville to Messrs. J. N. & William O'Neill, of this city, states that nine barges of coal were sunk during the storm on Tuesday night. Private dispatches also report the sinking of twelve barges at Kellogg's Landing, at Cincinnati. The coal at Louisville was owned by the following parties: O'Neill & Co., one barge; Speed, one; Murphy, three; Kennedy, one; Hughes, one; Crome, one; S. Roberts & Co., one. The loss will probably reach $45,000, including packages and contents.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Last Sessions of District Y. M. C. A. Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., February 2, 1876.

The Convention met in the Presbyterian church this morning, at ten o'clock. The subject for consideration was "Our Personal Influence." A number of speeches were made, and the meeting was interesting. The afternoon service was well attended, consisting of Bible reading and service of song. The night service commenced at seven o'clock. Long before that hour crowds flocked to the church and every available place was filled. The topic was "Will you Die?" in the discussion of which a number took part. This was, perhaps, the most solemn and impressive meeting of the series. Afterward an invitation was given to any who desired prayer to arise when many rose up in their seats. An inquiry meeting was held after the service, which was well attended. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. F. Lauck, and the Convention closed. The pastors and members of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Lutheran Churches were a unit in the work, and it is believed that seed for a bountiful harvest has been sown.

The Bird-Charmer of the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

Lucy Hamilton Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*: I witnessed the other day one of the celebrated sights of Paris of which I had often heard before, but never before had seen. Crossing the Tuileries Garden on one of the late mild days my attention was attracted by an immense commotion among the sparrows which abound in that locality. They were chattering and flying to and fro and finally collected in swarms at a single point. There I saw the cause of their agitation, the well-known bird charmer of the Tuileries Garden. She is a person about thirty years of age, pale, with very black hair, dressed in the deepest mourning, and wearing no bonnet. She was surrounded by birds that hopped and perched right at her feet, or flew circling round her head, apparently without the slightest fear. She would hold out a bit of bread, and instantly three or four would hover around it with rapid whirring wings, like humming birds around a flower, some perching on her fingers, while others would peck at the coveted morsel on the wing. Then she would throw crumbs into the air, which would be adroitly caught by the swiftest-winged birds before they reached the ground. A shower of crumbs brought the little creatures to her feet like chickens, nor did the presence of the bystanders that soon collected in great numbers appear to terrify her protoges in the least. They seemed to feel perfectly secure while in the presence of their benefactress. She walked slowly on, followed and surrounded by hundreds of the eager, fluttering, chattering birds, and I lost sight of her in a distant walk. I am told that she sometimes sits down, and that the sparrows will than perch all over her, and will get into her lap to eat bread from her apron. No one knows who she is; she never speaks to any one, and pays no attention to anybody or anything except to her beloved birds, which she feeds daily throughout the winter.

Don't.

[Mr. W. F. Radclyffe.]

Don't skin eels; they are milder and better when fried in their skins—I learnt this from Mrs. Castleman, of Chettle, some years ago. Don't slice your French beans, but dress them whole—I learnt this from the late Lord Shaftesbury, when staying with him at St. Giles', in the year 1830. Don't peel and boil your potatoes, or boil them at all; steam them, and when done lay a napkin in the dish, put in the potatoes and fold in the four corners, and let them stay before the fire till the steam is evaporated—I learnt this from Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* states that a little girl aged four years, daughter of William Gilbert, of Delaware township, Mercer county, was poisoned by eating wild parsnips, a few day ago. Medical aid was summoned as soon as the child complained of being sick, but before the doctor arrived it was dead.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade has selected Josiah Kirby, Robert Mitchell, John Shillito and A. H. C. Bonteas a committee to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of passing the six million additional appropriation bill for the Southern Railroad.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION—RESULT OF THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, February 2.—The report presenting the result of the investigation into the Bremerhaven explosion, has been published by the Bremerhaven authorities. According to his own deposition, the name of the perpetrator is William King Thomson. He was born in Brooklyn in 1830. His parents, who emigrated from Hamburg to America, are now living in Virginia. Thomson was taken prisoner while running the blockade during the late war in the United States, when he escaped and fled to the South, where he passed under the name of Thomas. He mentioned A. Middler Skidmore, of New York, as his accomplice, but made no reference to other accomplices. His wife supposed his name was Alexander. He had a tattoo on arm. There is no evidence that he entered into relations with underwriters, or plotted against the safety of vessels previous to 1875; nor is there any evidence except the insurance of three thousand marks on the barrel which exploded. The evidence points to the conclusion that he intended to hand the small box to the officers of the Mosel, declaring it contained greenbacks, and that he intended to have the box insured in June, 1875. Thomson insured goods on the steamer Rhein for nine thousand pounds through the Barings, of London. His wife's evidence shows that previous to his departure in November, 1875, Thomson anxiously waited for a letter from England, which he concealed when it arrived.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

LONDON, February 2.—The details of the proposed international rifle contest are not capable of so easy arrangement as at first supposed. There was an implied understanding, when the National Association accepted the challenge, that the team selected would be the only one from Great Britain. The efforts of the Americans to induce teams from Scotland and Ireland to go out, will lead to the reopening of the whole question, if not to the withdrawal of the Rifle Association from the field altogether. A meeting will be held to reconsider the matter, and unless the team is strong enough to satisfy Sir Henry Halford, it can be relied upon that the Association certainly will not send any representatives.

LORD PALMERSTON'S STATUE.

LONDON, February 2.—The statue of Lord Palmerston in the palace yard, Westminster, was unveiled to-day. There was no ceremony.

OXFORD REFUSES MAX MULLER'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, February 2.—The Oxford University authorities have resolved not to accept Max Muller's resignation, but to appoint a deputy and divide the salary equally between him and Muller, who will be allowed uninterruptedly to prosecute his studies of Indian literature.

FRENCH FISHING IN NEW FOUNDLAND WATERS.

Sir John Glover has returned from Paris. His proposition to buy the French fishery rights in New Foundland was declined. He states that the French authorities show considerable resentment at the discussion of the subject by the English press.

OXFORD WILL NOT ROW AT SARATOGA.

LONDON, February 2.—Oxford has decided not to accept the challenge of the American Intercollegiate Rowing Association to row in the latter part of July, at Saratoga. The invitation is declined on the ground that the date fixed comes too near their annual amateur regatta.

THE DEAD HUNGARIAN STATESMAN.

LONDON, February 2.—A dispatch from Pesth says the people, by thousands, are flocking to take a last view of the remains of M. Deak. Members of the Hungarian Diet watch the body.

FRAUDS IN FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A Paris correspondent intimates that the protests which have been filed against illegal acts in the Senatorial elections are more numerous and important than at first reported.

A STEAMER ON LAKE NYANZA, CENTRAL AFRICA.

LONDON, February 2.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the Zambesi mission has succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake Nyanza. Seven hundred natives were employed to carry the vessel past the Murchison cataracts.

Germany.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

BERLIN, February 2.—It is said that the negotiations for a compromise between Church and State have come to a complete standstill, and that the Ultramontanes are again disposed to show their old bitterness in opposition to the present Government. Reichenspergen's pamphlet will urge the Church to insist, as a condition of compromise, upon the deposition of Dr. Falk, Prussia's Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction.

EXPORTATION OF HORSES ALLOWED—ARNIM TO BE DEMANDED OF ITALY.

LONDON, February 2.—A Berlin dispatch reports that the Federal Council today resolved to annul the decree of last spring prohibiting the exportation of horses.

It is thought that Bismarck will demand the surrender of Count von Arnim from Italy, under the extradition treaty. The *Italiensche Nachrichten* states that Bismarck has asked, through the Foreign Office, the opinion of the Italian Council of State with reference to the juridical question raised by the publication of official documents by Arnim.

HOHENLOHE AT ROME.

LONDON, February 2.—A special from Berlin says Hohenlohe has had a conference with Antonelli, and it is stated that he has requested an audience with the Pope.

Spain.

LATEST MILITARY OPERATIONS.

MADRID, February 2.—General Rivera has captured the Carlist position near Estella. The Carlists in Bisbay are retreating upon Zarnosea. General Martinez Campos is at Elizondo.

QUESADA AND LOMA JOIN FORCES NEAR BILBAO.

SANTANDER, February 2.—Generals Quesada and Loma have united their forces near Bilbao, and are advancing into the interior of Biscay. Santos and the River Nervion have been freed of the Carlists. There is great activity and excitement in Bilbao. The Carlist forces are being massed between Bilbao and Durango and in front of Sebastian.

BAYONNE, February 2.—Many Spanish families are fleeing to France. The Carlists continue to shell San Sebastian.

European Turkey.

MONTENEGRO AFFECTS NEUTRALITY.

RAGUSA, February 2.—Slavonic advices announce that Ali Pasha sent an envoy to Cettinje requesting the Prince of Montenegro to recall Peko Paulovich, the insurgent commander, and to prevent Montenegrins from joining the insurgents. The Prince received the envoy coldly and declined to interfere.

MONTENEGRO THREATENED AND COAXED.

LONDON, February 2.—A Berlin dispatch states that the Northern Powers have again jointly remonstrated with the Prince of Montenegro for countenancing the insurrection and for allowing an indiscreet address, threatening war with Turkey, to appear in his official journal.

The special dispatch of the *Times* from Berlin says Russia has cautioned the Sultan against going to war with Montenegro.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency has special advices from Constantinople that the Porte, in order to eradicate the insurrection, is disposed to recognize the independence of Montenegro and cede to it a portion of the Adriatic.

Portugal.

EMANCIPATION VOTED FOR ST. THOMAS.

LONDON, February 2.—A special from Lisbon announces that the Chamber of Peers has voted the abolition of slavery in St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 2.—Steamships Indiana, from Philadelphia; Russian, from Portland, and Victoria from New York, arrived out.

LONDON, February 2.—Steamship France, from New York, arrived.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Death of the Quincy Bank Robber.

EVANSVILLE, February 2.—J. S. Termer, the Quincy bank robber, died Tuesday night of consumption. He maintained the truth of his story, and gave the names of his accomplices—Hilsey, a thief of Syracuse, New York; "English Tom," a cockney burglar, and a man, name unknown, at present in a St. Louis hospital with a bullet wound in the thigh. He tried to tell of a diamond robbery in St. Joseph, Mo., in March, 1875, but died before the particulars were given. He said $20,000 of diamonds and jewelry were buried on the Iron Mountain Railroad, near Booneville, Mo. The proper effort will be made to ferret the matter out.

Bank Robbery at Wyandotte, Ks.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says the banking house of Northrup & Sons, at Wyandotte, Ks., was robbed last night. The safe was blown open with powder and the contents, amounting to some $3,000, carried off. A large sum of money the thieves evidently expected to secure, was fortunately sent by express to New York yesterday morning. No clue to the robbers has been found.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The workingmen of Schenectady, N. Y., hold meetings to solicit work from the Councils to keep themselves and families from starvation.

The Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia Railroad Company, running from Emporium to Buffalo, report the total earnings of the road for the year 1875, at $673,222 39, and the total expenses during the year at $237,148 07, making an excess of earnings over expenditures of $436,074 32, which is certainly a pretty fair showing for a new railway of only 120 miles in length.

We understand that suits have been brought against the First National Bank of Lock Haven, First National of Columbia, First National of Wrightsville, the Columbia National Bank, the York County National, First National of Bellefonte, and the Farmers' National of Lancaster, to recover penalty prescribed by the act of Congress for charging excess of interest above legal rates, the total amount involved being not less than $20,000. These suits are brought in the Circuit Court of the United States.—*Clinton, Pa., Democrat.*

An enormous glass cylindrical shade or cover for a statue, which is to be exhibited at the Centennial, was recently made at Somerville, Mass. It was made by the following process: A long hollow iron tube was inserted into the pot of molten glass, and by careful manipulation about seventy-five pounds of the latter was caused to adhere to the tube. This was then taken to a wooden mould of semi-circular form, in which it was rolled a few times by three men, and thus brought to a white heat. It was then taken to a wooden cylinder placed beneath the floor of the factory, and after it was placed therein, the work of fashioning the cylinder to its proper proportion was begun, which was done by blowing through the iron tube and into the body of the glass; while at the same time two men raised and lowered the glowing cylinder gently but quickly until it came forth finished, and measured five feet in height and seventy-four inches in circumference.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the last week was 39,794 tons, against 4,484 tons for the same period of last year; increase 35,310 tons. The quantity for the year so far was 327,792 tons, against 390,756 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease, 62,964 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week, was: Anthracite, 260,366 tons; bituminous, 50,163 tons; total, 310,529 tons, against 127,318 tons anthracite and 39,923 tons bituminous; total, 167,241 tons for the same period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 133,048 tons; increase of bituminous, 10,240 tons; total increase, 143,288 tons. The quantity for the year so far is 1,309,363 tons anthracite, and 168,390 tons bituminous; total, 1,477,653 tons; against 1,203,049 tons anthracite and 184,185 tons bituminous; total, 1,337,223 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 106,214 tons; increase of bituminous, 24,206 tons; total increase, 140,420 tons.—*Pottsville Journal.*

The Girls Wisconsin is Proud Of.

The Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* says: "Mr. Stillman Green, of Lake Koshkonong, has two daughters, strong, buxom lasses, who are not afraid of work, and can do as much of it as any two girls in the country. In their neighborhood lives an old bachelor, who evidently hasn't much faith in woman's pluck. He made a bet of six dollars with the two girls that the two could not chop a cord of wood in six days. The girls were not to be outdone by a bachelor, and they accepted the bet. They went to work, cut down the tree and in seven hours chopped and corded one cord of white oak wood. The girls got the money from Mr. Bachelor, who probably by this time thinks that there are some women who can work and who have pluck and energy."

An Aztec Skull With a Glass Eye.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Commercial-Times*, of January 20, contains this astonishing statement: "Mr. Cliff Thurston exhibited at the *Commercial-Times* office this morning a rare curiosity. It was the skull of an Aztec, found lately at Waukesha. The evidence is educed, proving beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt, that the former inhabitants of our Western suburb were of the singular race whose labors exist only in Arizona. The most singular thing about the skull was a glass eye which yet remains firm in its socket, going to show that the former inhabitants of Waukesha were cultivated and enlightened people. The attention of Dr. Wight and savans is called to this singular specimen. Mr. Thurston should present this rare specimen to the Natural History Society."

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house of five or six rooms. Address, stating location and rent, A. M., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SALESMAN or traveling agent; good reference given; will accept small salary. Address No. 115, Fifth street.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A DRUG store; some experience; good salesman; both languages, English and German. Address Box 4, this office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—A SITUATION in a drug store by a young man. First-class references will be given. Address DRUGGIST, Commercial office.

WANTED—LOTS—TO EXCHANGE good paying city property for well located unimproved city lots and some cash. Address Box Lots, Commercial.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—BY A young man of industrious habits, with best of references, a situation in a retail dry goods store. Has had experience. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN—with a small capital, to purchase half interest in a good paying patent right. Also, solicit orders and sell State and county rights. For information address STEWART, this office.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS—A good unfurnished room (or two en suite,) with all conveniences. Neighborhood of Penn street or Allegheny. Desirable and permanent tenant, if suited. Address MANOR, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELING Salesman for a Glassware House, by a young man with six years' experience. Good trade and acquaintance through Ohio. Can give the best of reference. Address Lock Box 158, Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED—WRITING—OF ANY kind (except in books) to do on the "Type-writer." Legible and beautiful as print; cheaper than pen writing. Large or small jobs, or permanent situation desired. Address TYPE-WRITER, Commercial office A.

WANTED—MONEY—TO BORROW IN a few weeks, $18,000 or $20,000 on first mortgage security, upon first-class farms worth $30,660, for a term of five years, at a low rate of interest. For particulars address GEO. W. RUTLEDGE, Ada, Hardin county, Ohio.

WANTED—INFORMATION—TO STEAMBOATMEN—The officers of the Steamboat off which the Rev. Hugh Kirkland, the Street Preacher of Cincinnati, was lost on the night of the 26th of December, 1875, near Gallipolis, Ohio, will confer a great favor by sending the particulars of that occurrence and all information concerning the deceased that they may possess to Mrs. MARY J. FRANKLIN, No. 300 Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DOUBLE PARLOR—IN pleasant locality. Terms moderate. Address No. 140 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—FROM April 1, a desirable Storeroom on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—3 LARGE ROOMS on second floor of new building. Water, gas and all conveniences. Suitable for small family. Inquire at No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—STORE—BUILDING NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & CO., 49 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—THREE-STORY Brick House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of R. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellar, both in good condition as to paint, paper, &c., on Center avenue. Rent low. Inquire at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—THE FRONT room of the desirable office, first floor, No. 65 Fourth avenue, (with use of office furniture, consisting of convenient counter, desks and money table), suitable for banking or insurance business. Will rent at a very low figure to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 40x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling No. 17 Seventh avenue, suitable for Physician or Dentist. Three-story Brick Store, No. 164 Wood street, near Sixth avenue. Two three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 51 and 53 Washington street, Allegheny, containing 10 and 11 rooms and modern improvements, convenient to the parks. Also, Mayfield Cottage and 1 Acre of Ground, on Perrysville Plank Road, 1½ miles from Allegheny Postoffice. Inquire of or address JNO. BISSELL, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—THE TWO-STORY Dwelling House, No. 200 Third avenue, containing seven rooms, with finished attic. Gas throughout, and water in the kitchen and bath room. Rent $550, payable monthly. Also, the adjoining house, No. 198, containing six rooms, with finished attic. Gas throughout and water in the kitchen. Rent $500, payable monthly. Both houses are of convenient size, in a pleasant neighborhood, and in good repair. Their central location, adds to and renders them very desirable. Apply to L. H. EATON, at the Forbes school, Ann street, Sixth ward, or to JOHN F. HUNTER, 173 Second avenue.

ALPHABETICAL
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie ave.

Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....231 Liberty st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.

Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....137 Liberty st.

Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.

Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works..Office, 55 Smithfield st.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.

Banks.
Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Glesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.

Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....386 Fifth ave.

Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave.

Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave., above Smithfield st.

Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st.

Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.

Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
J. H. Miller.....79 Fifth ave.

Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot.
Saint James.....403, 405 and 407 Liberty st.

Hatters.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....54 Ninth st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave.

Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 92 Water street.

Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....131 Smithfield st.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.

Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave.

Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.

Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.

Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.

Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.

Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co...78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy and sell close for cash only.

Newspapers.
The Commercial....Fifth ave. and Smithfield st.

Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty.

Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.

Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.

Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.

Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.

Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt..173 Wood.

Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....188 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.

Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts.

Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Feurbake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st.

Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.

Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.

Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....73 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st.

Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....235 Penn ave.

Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co....cor. Penn and 32d st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co....Thirty-first and Railroad sts.
Anderson & Woods...cor. Ross st. and First ave.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co 26th & Railroad sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.

Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh.

Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....53 Ninth st.

Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st.

Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....173 and 174 Wood st.

MISSING.

DAVID CAMERON, A SHOEMAKER, left his place of business, 34 Smithfield street, on Friday evening, and has not been heard from since. He is light complected, about thirty years of age, and had a Silver Watch and $17 in cash on his person. Any information leading to his recovery would be suitably rewarded. Word may be left with F. KING, 34 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $25,000 or $30,000, to take an equal one-third interest in an established manufacturing business in Eastern Ohio. No incumbrances. Capital needed only to extend business to meet increased trade at good profits. Address VERITAS, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A Rolling Mill, on easy terms. A person that can manage, and one that can do outside business, will find it to their advantage to address WM. C. JONES, No. 301½ Pearl street, Cleveland, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCE—AN EXCELLENT Opportunity Offered to Enterprising Men: Private Sale of the Missouri Brass Foundry, Steam and Gas Pipe Works, of the late John Kupferle, situated at the corner of Second street and Washington avenue, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The above mentioned well known establishment, situated in the heart of the city, and in complete running order, and having a very extensive and valuable custom, is now, by leave of the Probate Court of St. Louis county, offered for sale upon reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOSEPH DEGENHART and CHAS. SEITZ, Executors, No. 600 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBBER Belting, Hose and Oils of every description, by THORP & CO., No. 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND 15-INCH Engine, 30 inch stroke; all in good working order. Address FRED. LEBA, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—Farms and City Property; full descriptions in Real Estate Register—free at the office of CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON THE LINE of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Roup's Station, 4 houses; also, 2 fine brick houses, near Dallas Station. The above property can be had cheap and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND MACHINERY.—One 8 by 20 in. Engine and Boiler; one 5 H. P. Portable Engine and Boiler; two Planers and Matchers; one 36-in. Hall Shingle Machine and Jointer; three Iron Lathe, 15 in. by 5 ft.; two Iron Lathes, 30 in. by 7 ft.; one 22 in. Drill Press. All in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ONE of the finest business properties on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Market. Will sell at a low figure, and take in exchange a business property on Liberty street, Smithfield street or Wood street, north, say $20,000; about $25,000 cash and balance mortgage on the property, to suit buyer, with interest. Apply to THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET—A HANDSOME and convenient country residence, with 3 or 15 acres of ground, chiefly in grass and fruit. The house contains 9 rooms, besides large back buildings, stable, ice house, 2 pumps of water at house and stable, situate in Chartiers township, near the residence of the undersigned, about 3½ miles from the city and 5 miles by rail, 15 minutes' walk from Ingram Station, Pan Handle Railroad. Also, a brick dwelling of 9 rooms, stable, and lot of ground 60 feet front on Penn avenue by 200 feet in depth, adjoining property of Wm. Carr, Esq. Gas and water in house. Apply to S. F. VON BONNHORST, 81 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE, as a whole or in part, 125 acres of Land, one mile from Beaver Falls and railroad station, on a good public road. The land is all underlaid with three veins of superior coal and well watered by springs. The soil is good and lays level. The improvements are nothing extra, but at the price of $6,250, in long payments, and considering the location, the above tract is very cheap indeed. The land adjoining sells for $100 per acre. Send for a descriptive List of Properties for sale at my office, and call on or address EDWARD WITTISH, Beaver Falls; or, every Tuesday morning, at No. 94 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN 1876 $6,497,275.94.
S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

Clover Seed, Timothy Seed,
N. O. Sugar and Molasses.
Full Line of Groceries.
Prompt Shipments. Quality Guaranteed.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
271 LIBERTY STREET.

IMPORTANT!
WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The partnership existing under the firm name of John Stevenson's Sons will expire by limitation May 1, 1876. For the purpose of reducing our stock to the lowest possible point by that time, we have determined to offer our goods at greatly reduced prices. Persons contemplating the purchase of articles in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us. Respectfully,

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.
SILVER PLATED WARE.

THE SNOWDON HEATER
INSURES
STEAM BOILERS
AGAINST INJURY
CAUSED BY A LOW TEMPERATURE OF FEED WATER.
OVER 2000 BOILERS SUPPLIED THROUGH THESE HEATERS.
CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.
50 TO 60 THIRD AVE PITTSBURGH, PA. BET. MARKET & FERRY STS.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION—CENTRAL BANK.—The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, February 8, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be necessary.
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the present session of the Legislature for the repeal of an act entitled "An act to allow the voters of the townships of West Deer, East Deer, Pine, Richland, Harrison, North Versailles, South Versailles, North Fayette, South Fayette and Killbuck, in the county of Allegheny, to vote for or against the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within said townships," approved April 3, 1872, so far as the same relates to said township of Harrison and Natrona borough.
R. HENGI.

☞ NOTICE OF CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made on SATURDAY, February 12, 1876, to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for Charter of Incorporation of the INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, the objects of which are the mutual aid, assistance and protection of the members thereof.
J. H. STEVENSON, Solicitor.
No. 104 Fifth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale Grocers, doing business at No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent on January 17, 1876, John Shipton retiring from said firm.

The business will hereafter be continued by the remaining member of said firm, Archibald Wallace, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
JOHN SHIPTON.
ARCH'D WALLACE.
Pittsburgh, January 22, 1876.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO. has been dissolved by the death of R. T. Kennedy.

The firm affairs will be settled at the office of the Penn Cotton Mill, No. 38 River avenue, Allegheny, by D. C. Clapp.

The Penn Cotton Mill and Machinery, with Lots fronting 224 feet on River avenue, and a four-story Brick Warehouse on Isabella street, are offered for sale.

For terms and particulars apply to A. P. Childs, Oakland, or D. C. Clapp, on premises.
KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 to 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STEERUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

INSURANCE.

SOLID INDEMNITY.

ASSETS.
Germania, N. Y. $1,600,000
Atlas, - - - $ 511,000
Glens Falls, - - 701,000
Penn Mut. Life. - 5,000,000

Property Insured Against Fire or Loss or Damage by Lightning.
JOHN D. BIGGERT, AGENT,
61 Fourth Avenue.

Pennsylvania Lead Co.
Smelters and Refiners.
PENNA. REF'D
Pig Lead,
Especially Adapted for the Manufacture of White Lead.
OFFICE, 137 FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW and COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to all parties interested that I have no person collecting for me, and that I will not recognize the receipt of any person other than myself from this date.
MRS. A. S. CURRY,
Feed and Groceries, Seventeenth ward.
Pittsburgh, January 28, 1876.

WEDDING PRESENTS!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.,
90 LIBERTY STREET.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rate

OPIUM HABIT.

Persons who use Opium, Morphia or Hydrate of Chloral and think they cannot quit it, will be convinced by using LA SALA'S ASIATIC CURE. This is a positive, radical relief. Enclose one dollar, and it will be sent to any place in the cities, or, if ordered by mail, C. O. D.
Address HAYS & DILL,
No. 324 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Allegheny Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Cash	$ 7,078 20	
Bonds and Mortgages	70,160 00	
Bank and other Stocks	33,2[illegible] 00	
Real Estate	2,386 18	
Premium Notes	3,685 25	
Premiums in course of collection	3,086 94	
Book Accounts	1,319 96	
Interest Due and Accrued	2,225 58	
Stock Notes	20,000 00	
Office Furniture	600 00	
		$ 143,804 14
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$30,618 48	
Interest	7,360 16	
		$ 37,978 64
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses (part incurred in 1874)	$20,677 12	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	3,948 41	
Salaries, Rent, Advertising and all other expenses	7,201 51	
State Tax	1,000 00	
		$ 32,827 04
Outstanding Risks		$2,203,409 25
Unearned Premiums		33,677 14
Unpaid Losses		None.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1876.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Teutonia Insurance Company, of Allegheny,
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1871,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital		$125,000 00
With privilege to increase to		$200,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Allegheny county property	$ 85,771 83	
Interest Due and Accrued thereon	2,750 12	
Rents Due	66 66	
Real Estate	20,500 00	
Fifty Shares German National Bank	5,000 00	
Stock Notes	50,000 00	
Premiums in Course of Collection	5,138 74	
Cash in Bank	6,715 67	
		$175,952 08
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$ 30,748 99	
Interest Received, Due and Accrued	10,951 55	
Rent	526 00	
		$ 42,226 54
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses of 1874	$ 952 00	
Fire Losses of 1875	6,769 39	
	$ 7,721 39	
Return Premiums, Abatements and Rebates	4,089 01	
Reinsurance	61 75	
Commissions	3,552 25	
Salaries	3,362 09	
Rents, Taxes and all other expenses	2,281 29	
Dividends Nos. 4 and 5	10,000 00	
		$ 31,067 78
LIABILITIES.		
Reinsurance Reserve	$ 19,671 45	
Losses Adjusted, not due	1,946 50	
Losses Resisted	3,583 33	
All other claims against Company	938 24	
Net Surplus	24,812 47	
Capital Stock	125,000 00	
		$175,952 08
Outstanding Risks		$3,569,378 46

HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
German American Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital paid in		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$ 76,316 00	
United States 5-20 Bonds	43,325 00	
Bank stocks	3,300 00	
Real estate at cost	2,550 00	
Interest due and accrued	2,012 00	
Premiums in course of collection	11,324 87	
Personal property, office furniture, &c.	1,109 71	
Cash in bank	12,234 83	
		$ 155,372 41
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$ 81,401 15	
Interest	11,328 19	
Rents and other sources	984 29	
Balance, January 1, 1875	26,702 89	
		$ 120,416 52
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses of 1874	$ 1,228 12	
Losses of 1875	16,968 18	
	$ 18,196 30	
Return premiums	13,754 08	
Reinsurance	2,237 73	
Commissions	10,814 78	
Salaries, taxes and all other expenses	14,041 27	
Dividends	6,000 00	
		$ 65,044 16
Balance January 1, 1876		$ 55,372 41
Capital paid in		100,000 00
		$ 155,372 41
Reinsurance reserve	$ 35,337 70	
Losses reported, not due	7,106 71	
Other liabilities, rents, etc.	725 00	
Net surplus	12,203 00	
		$ 55,372 41
Amount of risks in force January 1, 1876		$3,636,001 19

W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Mortgages, first liens	$57,666 67	
Real Estate	2,200 00	
Cash	6,965 85	
Premium in course of collect.	5,834 27	
Interest and Rents actually due	1,025 55	
Personal Property	770 20	
Demand Notes and due from Stockholders	56,411 50	
		$ 130,874
RECEIPTS.		
Premium	$16,038 85	
Interest	4,608 82	
Rents	318 00	
		$ 20,965 67
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Commissions, Salary, Taxes and other expenses	$ 4,390 40	
Fire Losses Paid	3,642 92	
Reinsurance and Return Premium	1,148 78	
		$ 9,182 10
		$ 11,483 57
Balance January 1, 1875		19,390 47
Capital Stock		100,000 00
		$ 130,874 04
Losses Unadjusted	$ 4,108 00	
Losses Resisted	3,050 00	
Reinsurance Reserve	12,239 08	
Outstanding Risks		$1,383,024 00

CHAS. R. WEITERSHAUSEN, Secretary.

FLOWERS FOR HOLIDAYS.

Flowers of the finest quality for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds, Gold Fish,
Bird Cages, Fern Cases,
Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing,
Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves,
Aquaria, Ornamental Grasses,
Immortelles, Holly Branches,
Bird's Nests, Bird Seed, &c., &c.
Floral Decorations a specialty.
Estimates furnished when requested.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

Connecticut Mutual Life
Insurance Company.
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDENDS 1871 $3,037,872.83.
S.S. CARRIER, Gen'l Agent.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

"THE most wonderful curiosity in Columbia is a talking gander."—*Charleston News.*

Call that a *rara avis*, do you? Scores of similar bipeds are to be found in Congress.

IT IS stated that the Committee on Appropriations will make no appropriation for the establishment of a new mint this year, which is an unlooked for streak of good sense.

THE current report that Secretary BRISTOW will support ex-Speaker BLAINE for the Presidency, and withdraw from the field himself, is to be received *cum grano salis*. His abnegation has'nt yet reached that pinch.

THE nearer a man approaches to greatness the more he forgets himself in his work, and this is alike true in art, in letters, in science and in statesmanship. Some of those excessively self-conscious politicians at Washington, in and out of Congress, would do well to bear this in mind.

IT IS evident that most of the "Liberal" members of Congress will return home to their constituents thorough-going Republicans. They had been led to believe that the rebellious spirit among the Southern leaders had disappeared, but two months in Congress have quite satisfied them that the contrary is the fact.

POOR old Governor TILDEN is in sore stress. Not only has Speaker KERR been dealing from the bottom, like a Western card sharp, against "Old Yards," but it is said that there is open treason against him in Tammany Hall, and that the coldness on the part of the *Tribune* toward him is worrying the old gentleman very much. He should fling away ambition, purge, and live cleanly.

"PROSPERITY" is the pleasant watchword all over the grasshopper State of Kansas. Cities, towns, workshops and other industries are springing up in all the footsteps of her going, in wonderful contrast with the terrible prostration that existed a year ago. But the past year was favorable, every energy was bent for production, and people were more provident and made much better calculations.

THE depression which this country has passed through is by no means local, but has been felt all over Europe. The London *Times* gives a list of the more important failures in England during the past year, the total amount of liabilities exceeding £35,000,000, and the list does not include about thirty firms whose liabilities, though heavy, are not accurately known. The tonnage of vessels built on the Clyde, Scotland, during the year 1875, was also less by 32,051 tons than for the preceding year.

IT APPEARS that nothing can be done to secure the return of the Boston forger, WINSLOW, from the Netherlands. He will have short rope on the continent of Europe, however, if he wants to leave Holland. He cannot go into Belgium or Germany without liability to arrest; but he can travel at his leisure in Denmark, Russia and Spain if he chooses. He can take a Dutch vessel to any of the Dutch colonies, or he can go to China or Japan, or Brazil, or to Greece, or Egypt, for with none of these countries have we extradition treaties.

A BILL has been introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature to prevent priestly or other interference with parents or guardians in sending their children to the public schools. The measure is the result of a recent case in which a Catholic mother was refused the rites of the church because she permitted her daughter to attend the public school. The second section of the act will be read with peculiar interest throughout the country, in view of the present agitation about the reading of the Bible in the public schools. It is as follows:

> "No child whose parents or guardians shall request that the child shall be exempted therefrom shall be compelled to attend in school at the time of prayer or during the reading of the Scriptures, nor shall any child be subjected to any penalty for non-attendance upon these services."

ACCORDING to the report of the New York Emigration Commission for last year, which has just been published, the entire number of passengers who arrived from foreign countries at that port during the year was 135,045, of whom 84,560 were aliens and 50,485 were citizens, or persons who had before landed at the port of New York. In 1874, which was not regarded as a large year, as the number of emigrants who arrived were smaller than any year since 1862, 140,041 persons reached these shores from foreign ports, intending to make the United States their home. The largest number of emigrants who ever came here in one year was in 1854, when the number reached 319,223. Whether the current year is to witness a more active movement than the last, it is too soon as yet to predict.

THE common law does not recognize the first committal of petit larceny as an act punishable with the forfeiture of the rights of a citizen by disfranchisement, but Democratic Virginia proposes to adopt a constitutional amendment to carry out that object, notwithstanding that the act of Congress of January, 1870, providing for the readmission of that State to representation in Congress, imposed the condition—

> "That the Constitution of Virginia shall *never* be so *amended* or *changed* as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are *now* felonies at common law."

The adoption of the amendment will be a flagrant breach of faith with the General Government, but it is hardly likely the Virginia Bourbons will borrow much trouble on that account.

DEFALCATIONS, forgeries and bank robberies are not confined to men. Iowa is shocked over the revelation that one of the most prominent and intellectual women of that State, formerly the editor of a journal devoted to bee culture, and author of several books, has been guilty of forging the signatures of leading men throughout the State, and obtaining large sums of money upon them. The evidence seems positive and undeniable that she has for two or three years been practicing a bold scheme of swindling. She has been an active church member and Sunday school worker, and all her life long her teachings have been those which would lead her to revolt at the acts she has done. She has four daughters and one son, all of whom are of high standing in society, and upon whom the blow will fall crushingly. "The love of money is the root of all evil," and is piercing the land through and through with woes.

THE several pending bills proposing amendments to the existing steamboat law, which is so generally unsatisfactory to steamboat owners, has drawn out some very interesting facts in relation to the imperfections of the statutes as they now are, particularly with reference to the transportation of refined petroleum. It is now proposed to amend the law so as to permit refined petroleum "when in metallic cases, securely packed in boxes or casks, or when in iron bound barrels, and plainly marked with the manufacturer's name, the name of the article, the temperature at which the same will ignite, which shall not be less than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit," to be carried "on the decks, guards or forecastle of any steamer, at a secure distance from any fire or heat, or in such other part of the steamer as the local inspector shall designate in writing." This, at least, would possess that precise definiteness which the law, as it at present stands, lacks.

THE bill now pending in our State Legislature to protect the children of the State in their right to acquire useful trades, receives warm commendation abroad. The Jersey City *Journal*, in discussing the damaging effect which the hostility of journeymen mechanics to the employment of apprentices has had on industrial pursuits, says:

> "The evils resulting from this mistaken and narrow policy are numerous. It is preventing the nation from raising a generation of artisans and mechanics, native born, who will be skilled and competent, and it is putting a premium on imported skilled labor. It is depriving the boys of the opportunity that should be afforded them for acquiring practical and thorough knowledge of mechanical trade. It is tending to the creation of the false sentiment that manual labor is less honorable than professional work. It is diminishing the available force of the productive industry of the nation, and forcing into idleness, or into unproductive fields of labor, thousands of youth who ought, but for their exclusion from the chance of becoming skilled tradesmen, to be earning the whole or some portion of their own living. We may fairly add that it is also an instrument of injustice to the girls of the country, for by filling the clerkships with boys and young men, girls are deprived of the opportunities that should be theirs for entering on remunerative employments for which they would be especially fitted."

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the foreign importers of the former city express much gratification at the introduction of the new tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. This is not in the least degree strange. The bill, which was mainly drafted by a couple of notorious free traders, has been framed principally in their interest, the purpose being to reopen the door of foreign competition against some of our most important manufacturing interests, such as carpets, blankets, flannels, clothing, etc., as well as silk, iron, copper and steel. The following paragraph from the Sheffield (Eng.) *Telegraph* will show how the encouragement which protection has given to our domestic skill and industry has been driving out foreign competition:

> "One leading branch of our local trade with the States—the Bessemer steel rails—has entirely collapsed. Not a single ton of steel rails has been sent from Sheffield to the States for nine months. In the first three quarters of 1874 the total declared value of steel rails exported from Sheffield to the States was £356,180. In the last quarter of 1874 the value fell to £1,156. In the first quarter of 1875 the value was £2,301; and since that date the trade has been a thing of the past. No wonder we hear that another large company are about to close their rail mills for three months. Since 1864, when the record begins, the greatest exportation of Sheffield steel, steel rails, cutlery, etc., to the States occurred in 1872, when the declared value was £1,731,626. The smallest exportation was in 1875, when the total value was £691,232—the falling off as compared with 1872 being no less than £1,013,394."

Instead of passing any legislation adding to the present burdens and embarrassments of our home industries, Congress should rather seek in every way to promote their greater growth and prosperity, for the sake of the whole country, whose best interests would be impaired by the proposed action. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

> "If there be any truth or sincerity in the party now accidentally controling the House of Representatives about the economy of the public expenditures, there is no call for this bill to increase the customs' revenue; no occasion to invite larger importations of foreign goods. The present scale of importation, hard as the times are said to be, is producing an average of $13,000,000 gold per month, while the gold interest on the public debt is only $8,000,000 per month, and the sinking fund, which this party are anxious to suspend, is less than $3,000,000 per month. But it is plain enough to be seen that revenue is not the object. Free trade is the aim."

A REMARKABLE discovery of pre-historic remains has just been made in Western Illinois, some ten or twelve miles from St. Louis, in the shape of an extensive tumuli containing a vast quantity of charred human bones of all sizes. The mold which enveloped them is said by archæologists to have been the fleshy covering of these bones, which fire and time had not wholly destroyed. The compact mass of human earth is about twelve feet in diameter and three feet thick, after having settled for ages, from which some inference may be drawn of the immense number of human beings burned, either before or after death, and there sepulchred. It is said that all must have been buried at one time, else in opening the mound to deposit new bodies the sandy soil above would have fallen in and be seen in the homogeneous mold. Curiosity is baffled in the inquiry, how should so many be buried at one time, and why should they all be burned? Possibly some pestilence or a war of extermination destroyed the old and young together. The dust of empires is under our feet at every step we tread.

THE New York *Times* earnestly advocates the opening of free reading rooms for the industrial classes in every ward of that city, and makes the sensible suggestion that the churches ought to consider it as much a part of their system to found reading rooms as mission chapels. There is no doubt that a good reading room would soon, to many, become a door to the sanctuary; and that many a church, now only reaching the wealthy or the comfortable classes, would then touch the lowest and poorest. Which is exactly what is needed.

Ohio River.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent D. in yesterday's COMMERCIAL opens with a truth few would care to deny. "A continuous six foot stage of water would make the Ohio river one of the grandest thoroughfares of trade and travel on this continent, and would build our city in wealth and population beyond the largest expectations of the most sanguine." This statement is the dictate of his reason and sound common sense, but is not the remainder the dictate of his fears? If the six feet navigation were restricted to a width of 400 feet every inch of the way from Pittsburgh to Louisville it would still be one of "the grandest thoroughfares of trade and travel on this continent." It will not make it less important to the business prosperity of Pittsburgh if it is only so narrowed at "forty-three points" instead of all the way. It is to be observed also that the channel between the Steubenville, Bellaire and Parkersburg bridge piers is respectively one hundred, seventy-eight and fifty feet narrower than will be the navigation passes in the dams. Besides, D. has quite forgotten that during three-quarters of the year the Ohio river channel is *already* narrowed at all the improved places by wing dams and sluices to less than 250 feet, and is in these narrow channels often less than two feet in depth.

It is this state of things it is proposed to improve, and contrasted with the advantages of such an improvement the alleged disadvantages during the few days or weeks of a coal boat rise would fade into insignificance, even if they were real. The reason why several of the existing bridge channels are somewhat dangerous to coal fleets is, in part, owing to their injudicious location, and chiefly because the fleets are much too large to be safely controlled by the power of the steamers, and the reason why the steamers are overburdened is, the short duration of the coal floods which makes the dealers anxious to get as much coal out as possible lest they may not have another chance soon. Both these difficulties will be obviated by the improvement. Even if the *worst* anticipations of D. as to the nature of the improvement should be realized, it would only involve the necessity of making the coal fleet a little smaller. Your correspondent makes allusion to the danger of the transfer of the coal trade of Pittsburgh to the Kanawha. Here is a *real* danger, but by no means from the cause he suggests. The Kanawha is being improved already by the United States Government, and it is not to be supposed that its ample supplies of coal will be simply carried down to the mouth of that river to wait there for the precarious movement of the Ohio waters. The vast manufacturing and coal consuming population of the Ohio Valley, west and south of that point, who have already made such rapid progress in developing new fields of supply, to save them from the results of dependence upon the Monongahela, will soon see the gap filled up by the construction of the thirteen dams which are needed between the Kanawha and Cincinnati. The advantages to them of an ample supply at regular and moderate prices will more than counteract the slight difference in quality, and our trade will be lost. Give our Monongahela coal the same facility of reaching the market from the mines all the year round, and the difference in quality will far more than make up for the difference in distance. Let the Kanawha, the Muskingum and the Hocking Valley mines win the trade from your apathy, and you will never be able to regain it.

The other point of your correspondent is put thus: "Suppose all the chutes are closed and freight and passenger boats are compelled to pass through the locks, and there are 2,000 tons of freight at Louisville to come to Pittsburgh. The question is as to the *cheapest* transportation by rail or river," the freight having to come through forty-three locks. Would not this "effectually destroy the river as a cheap line of freight transportation, to say nothing of passenger trade?"

In the first place I remark that for about six months of each of the last twenty years the freight could not come at all, and it is at such times of low water the chutes would be closed and "the boats compelled to pass through the locks." If you want to estimate the real value of the splendid navigation that would give, you must compare it with the worthless navigation it is made to cure. And in the next place when there is plenty of water the chutes will be all open and the navigation as good as the high water navigation is now.

But there is another method of answering the question which may be still more satisfactory to your correspondent.

The Erie Canal extends from Buffalo to Albany. It has 71 locks with a lockage of 654 feet and is 352 miles long. The locks are only 18 feet wide and 110 feet long. The boats are drawn by horses and require ten days to make the trip one way, and the canal is frozen up over five months of the year. It has running nearly parallel with it two of the best railroads in the United States, the New York Central and the Erie. This canal has carried an amount of freight during the last three years which has paid the State of New York in tolls alone $8,148,536 21, besides paying cost of carriage and profit to the transporters. The State is now engaged in doubling the size of the canal at an estimated cost of over eight millions of dollars. If this canal with its horse power and comparatively diminutive boats, its average of a foot lift lock every five miles can so successfully compete with its two great rival railroads as to require to be doubled in capacity it is a proof of the value of water transportation which may satisfy your correspondent. Let him then contrast such a diminutive ditch with the magnificent navigation into which Major Merrill proposes to convert the Ohio, and he will have no fears about getting his "2,000 tons of freight" from Louisville to Pittsburgh, or two million tons if he chooses as cheaply and rapidly as could be desired. It is a mortifying thought to the denizens of the Ohio Valley—or ought to be—that much of the grain which passes over the Erie Canal is carried north, almost from the mouth and banks of the Ohio to reach a line of communication infinitely inferior to that which our Ohio river and Pennsylvania Railroad could furnish if the river was improved as is now proposed. Your correspondent finally, in speaking of the cost of the proposed improvement, guesses it at "fifty or seventy-five million." The engineer's careful estimate put the cost at forty millions of dollars, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the river, and to Louisville it would not be over thirty millions of dollars by the same careful estimate.

DAM.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1876.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Here wisdom calls: Seek virtue first, be bold!
As gold to silver, virtue is to gold.
There Mammon's voice: Get money, money still,
And then let virtue follow if she will.
Get place and wealth, if possible, with grace;
If not, by any means get wealth and place!

Wonder who will secure the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*?

The New York *Herald* has been troubled with a bad case of Worms.

There is not now a single new enterprise before the public of a literary character.

The proposition to abolish prize money is sensible. The custom is a relic of feudalism.

Yesterday the ground hog crept into his hole again, and pulled the hole in after him.

It is rumored that the New York *Tribune* is presently to undergo some change in management.

The Democratic camp is a Pandemonium. Things are all tore up, and you don't know who's who.

A couple of Nevada Chinamen have been convicted of selling whisky to Indians, and sent to jail.

The headquarters of General Sheridan, which are now at Chicago, are to be removed to Fort Leavenworth.

The street car question is to come to judicial determination in New York. "No seat no fare" is the standing cry.

The bug-juice element of society is everywhere in sore trouble, over the certainty of tasting the bitters of justice.

In New York city there is a Liar's Club. The last member got in by saying that Dana was a better man than Ananias.

A dynamite play has just been produced at Berlin, entitled "Thomassen; or, The Wholesale Murderer of Bremerhaven."

The Senate Committee on Railroads expect to vote on the Texas and Pacific bill this week. Friends of the bill are confident.

Gold mounted coffins are considered the thing now in New York. Wealthy people are quite carried away with them—after death.

A large number of the leading business men of Toledo, Ohio, have petitioned Congress for the repeal of the Resumption act.

Notwithstanding the murder epidemic down there the population of Texas has increased thirty-three per cent. in five years.

The American Screw Company of Providence, Rhode Island, proposes to establish a number of branch factories in Canada.

Pitiable. Kentucky has a large number of pauper lunatics, who are being cared for by private individuals, the asylums being crowded.

A new restorative. A New York woman who fainted away the other day was revived by a man holding a cold door key to her nose.

The waste beer from the saloons in Chicago is manipulated in such a way as to produce 187,500 gallons of distilled spirits annually.

Wall, a colored man, is talked of as a Republican candidate for the Governorship of Florida, and the Bourbons are greatly mortified.

Some fun. Nasby is dramatizing his letters, and Deacon Pogram and Joseph Bascomb are to walk the stage as real characters.

A distinguished scientist says a butterfly can live as well without as with a head, if he could only take sustenance. So can a "shoo-fly."

This is a good text to remember, just now: "Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished, but he that gathereth by labor shall increase."

They have a White League organization in Cincinnati. Colored people are not allowed to see the McPherson statue now on exhibition there.

Baltimore is to have a new weekly paper, to be called the *Delta*. Four of its eight pages will be illustrated in the style of the New York *Graphic*.

A Western Congressman the other day, in a burst of centennial eloquence, referred to "myself and another distinguished member on the floor."

It turns out to be a pop'lar error that the exiled Hebrews hung their harps upon the willows of Babylon, there being no willows there. They were poplars.

Burying the hatchet. The Ponca and Brule Indians, who have for years been killing each other on sight, are now engaged in making a treaty of peace.

The gas question agitation is spreading throughout the land. Dayton, Ohio, has just incorporated a lamp company with a hundred thousand dollars capital.

An adventurous explorer has succeeded in crossing the Australian continent. He reports the existence of a desert in the interior 325 miles wide, without water.

It is proposed that eldership in the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be no longer a retreat for the aged, but be held by active, earnest, young and busy men.

Electric tongue. For all telegraphic purposes the English language is from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. cheaper than the French, German or any other language.

Cannon are not a modern invention. We read in I. Samuel, xx., 40: "And Jonathan gave his artillery unto the lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city."

The probabilities are that our younger collegiate institutions will soon open their doors to both sexes, while those hereafter founded will make no distinction at the outset.

Do you know that four tablespoonfuls of lime-water, mixed with a glass of cow's milk, will cure the worst form of dyspepsia or indigestion in a few days? It is so affirmed.

Devotion. A Catholic priest has established a mission among the Esquimaux of the arctic circle. He travels over an immense district with sledges, sleeping at night under a snow hut.

The number of children in Michigan between the ages of five and twenty years, is 457,768, being 12,074 more than in the previous year, indicating an increase of population during the year of about 37,000.

Not such a big difference after all. The figures of the Signal office show that the average temperature of January, this year was only one-fifth of a degree higher at Washington than that of January 1874.

AS LONG ago as 1855, a correspondent of the London *Times* predicted, if we may trust the memory of the *Popular Science Monthly*, that with the immersion of gutta percha in the depths of the sea, for telegraphic purposes, an animal created expressly for the purpose of eating that apparently indigestible substance would be found or produced. "As a mite would in all probability never have been seen but for the invention of cheese," he wrote, "so it may be that there is some undeveloped creation waiting *perdu* for the first piece of gutta percha which comes down, * * * * a gutta percha-boring and eating *teredo*, which has been waiting for its meal since the beginning of the world." The *Popular Science Monthly* tells us that this enemy of submarine cables has actually made his appearance; that he is a crustacean less than a quarter of an inch long, with a name greatly longer than himself—*Limnoria terebrans*, to wit. The writers who have described him seem to attribute the frequent interruption of cable communication to his propensity to order gutta percha instead of poached eggs for breakfast.

The manufacture of mineral wool from furnace slag, for clothing steam boilers, is not a Prussian but an American invention, patented here by Mr. John Player, May 31, 1870, and in England June 7, 1870, and introduced into Germany the following year. The manufacture is carried on at the Greenwood Iron Works, Grange county, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

The *Scottish American Journal* has begun a series of sketches of Scottish poets resident in the United States. No great bard has yet appeared, yet the list includes some tolerably sweet singers.

The latest phase of leap-year eccentricity is recorded from Portsmouth, N. H., where a lady clad in deep mourning promenaded the streets the other day, with a ribbon on the front of her forehead, on which was embroidered in white the word "Alone."

D. R. Wilson, son of the late John Wilson, ex-Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, distinguished himself at Norwalk by marrying a wealthy widow, squandering several thousand dollars' worth of her property, and finally treating her and her son so badly that he was arrested, compelled to relinquish all claims to her property and driven away from the town.

A Georgia physician has preserved in his office, quite a freak of nature in the form of a child, recently still-born, without any brains. The body was well developed, being rather larger than usual, while the bones of the face and head seemed perfect up to a line on a level with the eye-brows, where they terminated in a rounded ring, very much resembling the top of a dipper. At the bottom of this basin the spinal cord may be seen terminating in a sort of fungus, with apparently not a vestige of brain.

General Thomas Benton Smith, an officer of the Confederate army, who during the war was distinguished for his bravery, has recently become insane at his home in Nashville, Tenn. During a severe attack of madness a few days ago he imagined himself to be an Indian emperor of America, mounted his horse, armed himself with bow and arrows, and rode around attacking every one whom he met. He shot a steel arrow head into the leg of his cousin, and when pursued fled to the hills, and was captured with the greatest difficulty.

Secretary Belknap tells a good story about office seekers. It seems that a rumor got out in some way that there was to be a vacancy in the Quartermaster corps. Early the other morning Senator Kernan, from New York, went to the Secretary's office to apply for the appointment in behalf of a friend. The Secretary stated that there was no vacancy. The Senator asked that his friend might consider the next appointment promised to him. Said the Secretary: "Mr. Senator, if you will wait here a moment you will see how many times each day I hear that same request." Senator Kernan took a seat, and, turning to the usher, the Secretary said: "Show up any gentleman that may be waiting." Congressman Durham, of Kentucky, entered with a friend. He stated the object of his visit, which was the same as Senator Kernan's. The Secretary told Mr. Durham to sit down a moment, and repeated the suggestion he made to Senator Kernan. He had not finished his remark when two more cards were handed him. "Show the gentlemen in." And here were two Senators from a Western State wishing some constituent to be appointed Quartermaster. Senator Kernan started to leave. "Don't go Senator, said the Secretary. "Spend the morning with me, and see how many new quartermasters I might make if I had the power." But the Senator didn't wait.

OHIO NEWS.

There is a cry of high-priced gas in Springfield.

Judge T. M. Gray died at his residence in Washington, last week.

A musical conservatory building, costing $33,000, is to be erected in Ada, Hardin county.

A boy thirteen years old, son of Rev. C. H. Natchrieb, was drowned in the river, at Berea, last Friday.

While boring for oil lately at Saville, some men struck a piece of oak timber at a depth of forty-seven feet.

Thomas Gallaher is matched for a three-ball billiard game against Carter, State champion, in Toledo, February 16th.

The consolidation of the Ohio Wesleyan University and the Ohio Wesleyan Female College at Delaware is again proposed.

Sam Wagner's gambling house, in Dayton, was "pulled" Saturday night, together with the proprietor and a full set of poker and faro implements.

It is reported from Berlin that no trace of poison has been discovered in the case of Mr. Fowler, whose sudden death recently has caused much excitement and scandalous suspicion.

The Medina *Gazette* says: "M. A. Carlton, of Lafayette, showed us a white chip-squirrel which his dog caught and killed the other day. The little fellow was pure white, with pink eyes."

A movement is on foot in Monroe county to have the Legislature of the State to establish a warehouse and inspector's office at Bellaire, for the fire-cured tobacco grown in that part of the country.

Mrs. Kate Keller, a keeper of a house of "soiled" reputation, succumbed to an over dose of morphine last Friday night. She was buried Sunday afternoon by the township authorities.—*Defiance Express.*

A gang of "Road Agents" are working in the vicinity of Castalia, Erie county, and waylaying belated travelers. On Thursday night they stopped John Hudson, and because he had no money, they kicked him in a most brutal manner.

Mrs. George Nichols, of Lincoln, Morrow county, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. She is charged with administering strychnine to her step-daughter, a girl twelve years old, who died a few weeks since under circumstances creating suspicion.

A wedding took place recently at Lodi, at which were present Mr. Lomer Griffin, great great-grandfather to the bride, aged one hundred and sixteen years; Willis Griffin, great-grandfather, with his wife and Mrs. Weaver, the grandmother, making five generations represented in the company.

On Wednesday, January 5th, Mrs. Margaret Weir died at the County Infirmary aged 104 years. She had been an inmate of that charitable institution for a number of years past. She was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1772, and emigrated to this county with her parents shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war.—*Tiffin Star.*

Mrs. Trimmer, of Townsend township, who would have been one hundred years on the 4th day of July next, died suddenly on the evening of Tuesday, 18th ult. A great deal of interest was taken in the old lady's health by the people in that vicinity, and great hopes were entertained that she would be able to go to the Centennial.—*Norwalk Experiment.*

The Shelby county Grand Jury have reported the following indictments: Two for murder in the first degree, Stoner and Riddle; three for assault with intent to commit rape, one for assault in a menacing manner, two for burglary, one for cutting with intent to wound, one for breaking and entering dwelling house and committing personal violence, one for obtaining money under false pretenses, one for forgery, one for assault and battery.

D. Davis, of St. Joseph township, Williams county, will be one hundred years old if he lives until next August. Mr. Davis is a veteran of three wars, having served as a private in the war of 1812, as a lieutenant in the war with Mexico, and as a private in the war of the rebellion; and is still remarkably hale and hearty for one of his years. He says he intends to go to Philadelphia to celebrate his and the nation's centennial, and then he is ready to quit.

Mrs. Victor, of Cleveland, who had not formally accepted the commutation of her sentences from hanging to imprisonment for life by signing the Governor's official document, after serving seven years of her sentence in the penitentiary, was brought before Judge Bingham, of Columbus, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The point made was that the commutation was not legal without her acceptance by signature. Mrs. Victor professed to prefer the death penalty to imprisonment for life, after seven years experience of solitary confinement. But it seems to have been expected as probable that the proceedings under the *habeas corpus* would result in setting her at liberty. Judge Bingham decides, however, as is understood, that Mrs. Victor's refusal to accept the commutation, restores the death penalty, and that she must be taken to Cleveland and be hung there!

STATE NEWS.

A Lycoming man is seven feet two inches high.

Harrisburg's death roll for January footed up twenty-eight.

John Bender, aged fifty, died suddenly in Reading on the 28th, of apoplexy.

Rev. Mr. Friday, a Lutheran minister, died in Clearfield county, last week.

Scarlet fever is reported very bad in Cherry township, Sullivan county.

Sallie Halcomb has been appointed postmistress at West Pike, Potter county.

A new suspension bridge has been erected over the West Branch at Williamsport.

The Harrisburg police made 3,767 arrests during 1875—a decrease of 29 per cent. from 1874.

Three thousand and two persons were arrested in Philadelphia, during January, by the police.

A young man named William Henry Harrison, confined in the Hollidaysburg jail for stealing law books, tried to commit suicide last week.

A Chester county couple celebrated their wooden wedding last fall, and have been using no other fuel than clothes pins and potato-mashers ever since.

John Evans, Esq., the oldest member of the York bar, died suddenly, Sunday morning last, of heart disease, aged seventy-six. Mr. Evans was one of the originators of the York County Agricultural Society, and was its President since its organization, about twenty-five years ago.

The total liabilities of Cambria county foot up $11,627 19, and the assets from outstanding judgments, amounts due by collectors of taxes, etc., reduce this showing to $4,181 91.

It is claimed that of 541 persons admitted to the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, Philadelphia, since 1872, about 240—nearly fifty per cent.—have been entired reformed.

Joseph Mishow, of Williamsport, who will be 100 years old on the 8th of March, will be taken to the Centennial, should he live. Mr. Mishow has a son aged seventy years who is the father of eighteen children.

The fires in the old Baltimore mines, near Scranton, on which the steam from forty boilers has been forced for two years past, and which was shut off a few days ago, were, upon making explorations, found to be out.

With the present incumbent, the city of Reading has had but thirteen postmasters, commencing with the year 1783, and extending to the present date. Of the persons who have served in that capacity six are deceased.

The Warren *Mail* says: Warren has the first case of leap-year proposal and engagement. One day last week two "beautiful and accomplished" young ladies proposed to two "smart and handsome" young gentlemen, "for better or for worse." One accepted, and the other preferred to buy a silk dress. The wedding is to come off July 4, 1876.

Gilbert Reitz, the supposed leader of the gang who committed the robbery in Cameron township, Northumberland county, one of them being killed by Henninger, was arrested at Canistee, New York, on the 27th. He made a confession to the arresting officer, which led to the capture of three of his comrades named Delaney, Haley and Levan, at Shamokin.

The leader of the Mechanicsburg band was presented with a turkey the other evening by the members of the band, and was overcome with emotion at this evidence of esteem from his fellow musicians. He was also overcome with emotion when he reached home and found he had been presented with one of his own turkeys—taken from the coop.

A seal about three feet and a half in length was shot in the Delaware river near Morrisville, Bucks county, a couple of days ago. That seal had got considerably out of the latitude, and deserved death for his temerity in locating himself on a river whose banks are so thickly peopled as those of the Delaware. His sealship was probably a refugee from a menagerie or zoological garden somewhere along the river.

Strengthening the Hold on Life.

Life is dear to most, if not all of us, and those whose tenure of it is rendered uncertain by feeble health, would gladly strengthen their hold upon existence. The best advice that can be given to the debilitated is to invigorate with that sovereign vitalizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which fertilizes the blood by ensuring complete nutrition, and is an excellent remedy for those maladies which are the main causes of physical weakness. Indigestion, inactivity of the liver, urinary troubles, rheumatic complaints, and many other ailments and disabilities are speedily conquered by this safe, prompt and agreeable corrective medicine, which is, beside, a reliable preventative of chills and fever, and other malarial disorders, counteracts the effects of fatigue and exposure, and is a beneficial solace to the aged and infirm.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN..........President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON..........Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

BALE, KILBURN & CO.
Sole Manuf's of the Prize Medal
CHAMPION FOLDING BED
Warranted Best and Cheapest in the World. Illustrated Circulars Free—Mention this paper.
48 & 50 North Sixth St., Philada., Pa.
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THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - - - $5,250,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. Endowment policies issued at life rates.
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Pennsylvania Military Academy
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
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MERCHANT TAILORS.

ONLY A FEW MINUTES' WALK
TO
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue,
Where the stock of goods for Gents wear is unexcelled.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor.
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
H. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JULIUS DROCOURT, deceased, late of Sewickley borough, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present the same for settlement to

A. H. DROCOURT, Executor,
26 and 28 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1876.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of FRAZIER, METZGAR & CO., Debtors, No. 2382 in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of said Frazier, Metzgar & Co., Debtors, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Frazier, Metzgar & Co., in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAML. HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANNA E. SINK, of Butler county, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., before N. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Tth S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

1876. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2. 1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF
EXTRAORDINARY GOOD BARGAINS!
AND VALUE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!!

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Our Dress Goods Department, which has been kept continually full of Newest Attractions in every grade and style of materials, and during the past few days all the Very Latest Novelties having been added, it will now be found unusually complete, and in every quality for the price in all Goods, the value will be unsurpassed ANYWHERE in the United States.

At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, Destrable Dark Dress Goods, Sateen Stripes.
At 18¾c, new London Plaids, a great bargain.
Large assortment in "Quadrille" Plaids, newest novelty.
At 50c, an extra bargain in fine Camel-hair Suitings, worth $1 00.
Full lines of Arctic and Knickerbocker Suitings, very low.
Newest Shades in Colored Cashmeres and Merinos.
At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, extra bargains in "Suez" and Camel's-hair Plaids.
At 12½c, the new "Brighton" Plaids.
At 25c, a great variety of Most Desirable Goods.
Fine French Suitings from 25c to $1 00, extra value.
Fine assortments of Pongee Silks, Pongee Mohairs, Repps, &c.
Newest colors in Colored Alpacas, Mohairs, &c.

Extraordinary good value in Good Black Dress Silks, and beautiful line of Newest Shades in Colored Silks, all qualities Also, All-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres, Merinos, Queen's Cloths, Thibet Cloths, Empress Cloths, Bombazines, &c., at Very Low Prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Buying all goods in this Department in large lots directly from manufacturers, and importing all our linen and foreign goods directly ourselves, intermediate profits are thus saved to our customers, and the inducements offered in this line are equaled but by few houses in America, and to those buying by the piece or half piece, dozen or half dozen, a liberal reduction is given, in some instances even less than wholesale prices. At present some extra BARGAINS are OFFERED. At 6 1-4c, the best makes of Shirting and Dress Calicos, none better, without regard to brands.

At 5c, Good Fast Colored Calicos.
At 7c and 8c, Choicest Styles in New Calicos.
At 5c, 6¼c, 7c and 8c, Fine and Heavy Unbleached Muslin.
At 6¼c, Good Styles Shirting Prints.
At 8c, a Great Bargain in yard wide Chintzes, in short lengths.
At 8½c, all Linen Crashes and Towels.

At 10c, "FRUIT OF THE LOOM" MUSLIN. Extra Good Bargains in Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Irish Linens, Pillow-case Muslins, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Twilled Sheetings, Linen Sheetings, Huck and Damask Towels, Fine Knotted Fringed Towels, Initial Towels, Plain and Twilled Towelings, Ticks and Checks, German Ticks and Checks, Heavy Shirtings. New Spring Calicos, Chintzes, Percales, &c., Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

New Goods Opening Daily in Every Department, and always at the Lowest Prices.

N. B.--Our LADIES' JOURNAL, for February, is now out and ready for mailing. Send your address for sample copy. Free.

James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of
LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS
AND
CASHMERES,
IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.
These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of
LADIES' FINE FURS
Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice
Black Silk Suits,
Trimmed with Velvet, at One Hundred Dollars, reduced from One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Our stock of
BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS
VERY COMPLETE.
Agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.
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115 and 117
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CARPETS.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION,
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
McFarland, Collins AND Co
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for two years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101. FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
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Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
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Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE,
OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING THE
CHAPMAN AND N. Y.
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
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WHOLESALE STORES.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JANUARY 3, A CHOICE LINE OF
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Purchased during the past week at much under value, and will be sold accordingly.
New Styles Dark Prints. Shirting Prints, Light Ground Percales, Cambrics and Prints at very low prices, to close. Full lines of Domestic Dry Goods at lowest prices. Our department of Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Notions, Trimmings, &c., kept fully replete with New Goods, which are arriving daily.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

INSURANCE.

Federal Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
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Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
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R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.
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WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.
MWF

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Building.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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Manufacturers and Merchants'
INSURANCE COMPANY
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - $250,000
ASSETS, $271,679 07, JANUARY 1, 1874.
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Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
CAPITAL - $225,000
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
Cash Capital, $175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL..........President.
GEO. A. BERRY..........Vice President.
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Citizens' Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET, second door from City Hall.
W. G. JOHNSTON..........President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against Loss and Damage in the Navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,
ORGANIZED 1829.
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1875, $3,308,856 80
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets,
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For Sale!
Wagons from $55 to $500.
PLAIN AND SPRING WAGONS of every style. Also, WHEELBARROWS for all work. All warranted, at Wholesale and Retail, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Two Squares Below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny River.
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THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicating waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impressions, though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.
This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by
THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS,
Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustules, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blotches, Glandular Swellings, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best
BLOOD MEDICINE
Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Irresolution.
Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.

DR. WHITTIER,
302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations: cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh. d

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for marriage or business, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in a sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
Girard Medical Dispensary,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. d

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth st., St. Louis. TThs

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years experience, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W. 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can fill it up. Address PROF. WIGGIN, Charlestown, Mass.

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PAPER MERCHANTS,
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Book, News and Tea Paper,
And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All kinds of
PRINTING PAPERS
MADE TO ORDER AT OUR MILL.
Warehouse No. 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:50 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Fast line daily, at 7:41 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia, 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:08 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:31 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 3:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:46 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m, 5:06 and 9:36 p m. Sunday, 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 9:31 a m, 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p m.

Liberty Accommodation, 3:11 and 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..7:56 a m
Cincinnati Express daily..........8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p m
Limited Mail daily..........5:41 p m
Way Passenger daily..........8:41 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:41 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:36 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, 7:06 11:31 p m. Sunday, 7:06 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 11:56 a m, 3:06 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p m.

Liberty Accommodation, 7:11 a m and 4:06 p m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8 6 a m.

Connellsville Express, daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9: a m and 6:45 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

City Time:

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..........2:26 p m

Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:56 p m.

Springdale Accommodation, 11:26 a m, 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:11 p m.

Tarentum Accommodation..........11:31 p m
Market Train for Butler..........3:31 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler..........10:11 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:51 p m

Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m and 1:26 p m.

Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 3:51, 7:16 and 11:11 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 6:41 p m.

Market Train from Butler..........9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	3:07 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex	6:57 a m
Columbus Mail	7:12 a m	Washington Ac	8:37 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Dennison Ac	9:57 a m
McDonald's Ac	11:02 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Dennison Ac	2:57 p m	Washington Ac	4:12 p m
Washington Ac	4:42 p m	Columbus Mail	5:42 p m
Limited Mail	6:02 p m	Fast Line	7:12 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Southern Ex	9:32 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:02 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m		

Pacific Express, Limited Mail and McDonald's Accommodation No. 12 leave daily.

Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily, Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 12, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:42 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	8:27 a m	Chicago Ex	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex	8:42 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail	2:12 p m
Pacific Express	3:12 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:02 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:07 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:22 p m
Through Mail—Limited	6:02 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:57 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:12 p m	Enon Ac	8:47 a m
Enon Ac	3:42 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:52 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:57 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:27 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a m

Through Mail—Limited, Leaves Daily.

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.

Chicago Express Arrives Daily.

Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted

All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —PITTSBURGH DIVISION. CHANGE OF TIME—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1875, Trains on this Road will Depart from and Arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac	6:50 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail	9:45 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:50 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:15 p m	Through Ex	7:10 a m
Uniontown Ac	2:45 p m	Uniontown Ac	10:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	5:35 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Through Mail	9:00 p m
McKees't Ch T	12:45 p m	McKees't Ch T	10:05 a m

Mail Trains daily. Through Express east, daily, except Sunday. Through Express west, daily, except Monday. Accommodation Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east and south.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
R. B. SOWERS, Ticket Agent, 55 Fifth avenue.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, December 6, 1875, train will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot Pittsburgh, city time:

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
Arnolds Parker Acc	6:55 a m	Night Express	6:05 a m
Buffalo Express	8:25 a m	Parnassus Ac	6:45 a m
1st Soda Wks Ac	10:10 a m	1st Soda Wks Ac	8:10 a m
Kittanning Acc	11:40 a m	Arnolds Parker Ac	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex	1:00 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15 a m
Emlenton Acc	3:20 p m	2d Soda Wks Ac	1:55 p m
Hulton Ac	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex	2:45 p m
2d Soda Wks Ac	6:10 p m	Kittanning Ac	6:00 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac	7:30 p m
Parnassus Ac	11:00 p m	Buffalo Ex	8:55 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p m. Stop at all Stations.

Special Sunday Train between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parkers with Parkers and Karns City Railroad for Karns City and Petrolia. Leave Pittsburgh at 7:15 a. m. (city time), arriving at Foxburg 11:00 a. m.; returning leaves Foxburg at 2:55 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making direct connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. east to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation north and south, connect at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express north and south, make close connection at Brocton, to and from.

Buffalo orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.

DAVID McCARGO, General Superintendent.
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1876.

The loan market of Pittsburgh continues easy, with an abundant supply of funds for those who can furnish proper security, while the financial situation at large is unchanged.

The most discouraging feature is the inability of Congress to adopt some settled policy in regard to the currency question, or to let the matter entirely alone.

It is self-evident that we have more money now than can be profitably employed, and have had since the collapse of 1873, yet it does not follow from this that we would need no more currency than we have now, should business revive to the proportions of the summer of 1873.

—The demand for more "money" naturally comes from the new portions of the country where values are fluctuating and unsettled, and where there is no great accumulation of capital. The low price of their products is attributed to a want of money, when in truth it arises from the low prices in the foreign markets that govern the grain markets of the world, and prices are low there, because for many months the supply has been greater than the demand.

—We note that two suits have been instituted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the First National Bank of Mount Pleasant. The first reflection that suggests itself on reading this announcement is that the character of the officers of the bank in question is such as to preclude the supposition of unfair or oppressive dealing. Then all thoughtful men must conclude that any person who would, in violation of his contract, being such an action, must have given up all thought of ever attempting to do business where he brings such action, for by so doing he loses his standing as a man of honor and integrity.

A learned judge has said the rule of law should be that no one who has borrowed money from a bank, after he has received the benefit of the contract, should be permitted to repudiate the obligation it imposes on him, on the ground that the bank in making the loan exceeded its powers, or acted otherwise improperly or illegally.

Another self-evident truth should be borne in mind; that where a law is all but universally disregarded by the business community, as constituted of honest, honorable and Christian men, that such a law should find no place on our statute books. The usury law is universally disregarded by borrowers and lenders, and should be repealed entirely.

So many cases of this kind are arising of late that we hope to see a united effort made by the banks of the State to get a decision from the court of last resort, testing the soundness of the rulings of the Pennsylvania courts on the subject.

—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to amend the act of March 31, 1870, in relation to bank taxation. By that act banks can either pay 0.3 on the assessed value of their stock for State purposes, which leaves them subject to taxation for county, school and municipal purposes or they can pay one per cent. tax on the par value of their shares, which will exempt them from all taxation under the laws of the Commonwealth. The new bill changes the tax last-mentioned to one-half of one per cent. As the law is at present, the banks in most cases elect to pay three mills on the assessed value of their shares for State purposes, and run the risk of having other taxes assessed for local purposes, rather than pay the one per cent. and escape the risk. Should the new law pass, the banks would doubtless elect to pay the one-half per cent., thus increasing the revenue now received from that source, sixty-six per cent. of the tax realized.

—A useful table, prepared for the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, gives the total amount of suspended railway bonds in America, since the panic, at $783,967,665, of which $532,967,665 is held in the United States and $251,000,000 held abroad. Thus, after all the complaints by the foreign bondholders, it appears that their suspended holdings are less than half as much as those of the domestic creditors. We have here an additional proof of what we have already said, that the enormous extension of our railway system, falsely attributed to foreign capital, was mainly achieved by domestic means. The whole amount of the bonded debt is given in Poor's Railway Manual at $2,000,000,000, so that the amount of suspended bonds held abroad is but a small fraction of the aggregate.

Of the whole $783,967,665 of suspended debt, the amount already funded and settled is $91,549,250; amount in process of settlement without litigation, $151,399,500; amount having foreclosure or other suits pending, $381,679,615; amount foreclosed or reorganized, $159,373,300. It is a noteworthy fact that of the whole amount of suspended debt $226,425,100 was in default prior to the panic, and the rapid increase of these defaults may be said to have produced the alarm that culminated in the great crash. It is, however, true that the latter precipitated the rest of the defaults and put a stop to the increase of debt and the building of railways. The defaults of the year 1874 were greater than those of 1873, but were natural and unavoidable. But those of 1875, though less in the aggregate, produced the worst effect, because a reaction had been looked for, which did not occur. It is believed that the storm has spent its force, as the defaults in 1876 only amount to $4,491,600. But still the whole system is undoubtedly crippled, and so many lines have been built where they were not wanted that it will be years before anything like general recuperation can take place.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 2, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113	113
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	122⅝			122⅝	
5-20's, 1865	118⅛			118	
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝			119	
5-20's, 1867, registered					
5-20's, 1867	122			122	
5-20's, 1868	123			123	
10-40's	116⅝			116	
10-40's, coupons	119⅝			119⅝	
Currency 6's	124⅛			124⅛	
New 5 per cents	117⅛			117⅛	
Western Union Tel.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	77⅞	78⅜
Quicksilver		17			
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37	37
Panama		130			
Adams Express		105			
Wells-Fargo Express		85			
American Express		59			
United States Expr's		62			
New York Central		111¾	112		
Erie		17		17⅛	17
Michigan Central		61⅞		61⅞	61⅝
Michigan Southern	67⅛	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	66⅝
Illinois Central		97⅜			
Clev. & Pittsburgh		94⅛			
Chicago & N'western	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	41	41
Do preferred		61⅝	61⅞	62	62⅜
Rock Island	108¼		108		108⅛
St. Paul common	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	41	41⅛
Do preferred	75⅜	75⅛	75	75¼	75⅝
Wabash common		5½		5¼	6
Fort Wayne		100⅛			
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛	24	23⅞		23⅞
Union Pacific		70			69⅜
Harlem		135		136⅛	
Hannibal & St. Joe	22	21⅛		21	21
Atlantic & Pac. pref.					6
Iron Mountain		19⅛	19⅞		
C., C. & I. C.		5½			5½
Missouri Pacific		14¼			14⅜
Missouri 6's				102¼	

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	56
Reading	....	....	53
United Co.'s of N. J.	138⅜	....	....
Oil Creek	....	....	15¾
Lehigh Valley	....	....	64
Allegheny Valley	....	....	9⅛
Central Transport'n	....	....	46½
P., C., & St. L. m. b.	78⅛	79¼	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Money closed at 3@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $163,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $380,000. Clearings $23,000,000. Sterling quiet at 486@489½.

GOLD.

Gold advanced to 113¾ and closed at 113. Carrying rates 2 to 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm. State securities steady. Stocks opened weak and lower, and in the last hour were steady to strong, the closing prices having, however, been nearer to lowest than highest figures, with the exception of St. Paul and Northwestern, which closed at the highest prices of the day. Transactions 148,000 shares, of which 39,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwestern, 10,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 6,000 St. Joseph, 19,000 Lake Shore and 18,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	78	Toledo & Wabash	5⅝
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Do preferred	7½
Adams Express	105	Fort Wayne	100
Wells Fargo Ex.	85	Terre Haute	6
American Ex.	57⅛	Do preferred	22
U. S. Express	61	Chicago & Alton	104
New York Central	111⅞	Do preferred	109
Erie	17⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅞
Do preferred	35	Burling'n & Qu'cy	115½
Harlem	135	Hannibal & St. Joe	18⅛
Do preferred	136	Delaware & Lack.	118⅛
Mich. Central	61	Atlantic & P. Tel.	20¼
Lake Shore	67	Union Pac. stock	69⅜
Illinois Central	97½	Cen. Pac. bonds	105½
Clev. & Pitts	95	Union Pac. bonds	103⅞
Northwestern	41⅛	Do land grants	103⅞
Do preferred	62⅜	Mariposa	9½
N. J. Central	108	Do preferred	10¼
Rock Island	108	Panama	130
St. Paul	41⅜	Missouri Pacific	14
Do preferred	75½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122⅝	10-40's registered	116⅞
5-20's, 1865	118	10-40's coupons	119⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝	New 5's	117⅛
5-20's, 1867	122⅞	Currency 6's	124⅞
5-20's, 1868	123		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	46½	Missouri 6's	102⅞
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, February 2, 5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¼ per cent. Consols 94 1-16@94 3-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106½; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 106; new 5's 105⅞. Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 15⅞; do preferred 37.

PARIS, February 2.—Rentes 68 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 2.—United States bonds—New 5's 100⅞.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1876.

Trade in a general way could not be called active. For certain articles there were a fair demand, whilst for others the reverse was the situation. An early improvement is predicted. When it comes our readers shall be fully advised. Bacon is held firmly with a steady demand, with a fair stock on hand and moderate receipts. Flour—The market was decidedly firm, particularly for favorite brands, the scarcity of choice wheat, no doubt, being the cause. Grain—The receipts show a decided falling off; so far, however, no change has been established in prices. There has been a material change in the weather. The first day of February was pleasant and spring-like, but the second day was quite the reverse. It was the real winter article without adulteration. At this writing our rivers are in good navigable condition, but unless we have something milder than the present we may as well prepare for a suspension of navigation. Below will be found a carefully corrected price list:

The receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,460	Cheese, bxs	185
Corn, bus	800	Wheat bus	369
Barley, bus	2,700	Oats, bus	2,100
Butter, pkgs	74	Bacon, pcs	3,678
Bacon, tcs	25	Potatoes, bus	46
Hay, bales	450		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks.

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,966	6,363	15,329
Apples, bbls	10	......	10
Cheese, bxs	313	466	779
Corn, bus	12,184	9,798	21,982
Wheat, bus	5,455	1,560	7,015
Barley, bus	11,961	16,927	28,888
Rye, bus	1,537	1,452	2,989
Oats, bus	16,599	12,577	29,176
Butter, pkgs	459	523	982
Bacon, pcs	8,689	7,380	16,069
Bacon, tcs	607	195	802
Potatoes, bus	7,041	3,510	10,551
Hay, bales	1,835	3,898	5,733

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The market could not be called an active one, although, taken as a whole, a fair business was transacted. An improvement is predicted in the early future. Corn—The receipts, as compared with last week, show a decline of 2,386 bushels. Wheat—The decline in receipts were 3,895 bushels. The decline in oats were 4,022 bushels. The decline in rye was only 84 bushels, making a total decline of 10,397 bushels. The week's increase in barley receipts were 4,961 bushels. In regard to values we have no particular alteration to note. Buyers were still purchasing sparingly, merely for present use. We quote as follows: Wheat—Michigan white $1 38@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 29@1 33, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 63@65. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 39@40c; white do at 42@44c; Western white 43@44c. Barley—Not much doing: Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 ⅌ bushel; choice spring $1 18@1 22; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye quiet with a sale at 82c, held at 80@83c ⅌ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The firmness we noted in our last has been maintained; holders are looking for an advance. The falling off in the receipts as compared with last week amounts to 2,603 barrels. The current rates are as follows: from mills: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ⅌ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 ⅌ dozen packages; cornmeal 85c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ⅌ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2¾@3c ⅌ ℔.

HAY—The market exhibited more firmness, notwithstanding the week's receipts exceeds the previous one 2,010 bales. The stock on hand is not a large one. We quote Upland prairie $13 00@14 00 per ton; timothy $17 00@19 00 as per quality and condition. Baled straw ranges firm at $11 00@12 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—The demand being moderate the supply was equal to the occasion. We note sales of bran at $14 00@15 00 ⅌ ton; shorts and seconds $16 00@18 00 ⅌ ton; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@24 00 per ton. Oil meal $40 00@43 00 per ton.

Provisions.

As we noted in our last, the market showed more firmness and holders were not inclined to force operations. The week's receipts show a falling off of pieces 1,309, of tierces 412. From this it will be perceived that stocks are being reduced. The current rates are:

Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ ℔	14½	Lard, Prime Leaf in ½ bbls., ⅌ ℔	14
Shoulders, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ ℔	10¼	Lard, Prime Leaf in buckets, ⅌ ℔	14½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ ℔	14½	Lard, Refined in 3 ℔ caddies, ⅌ ℔	16½
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ ℔	15	Lard, Refined in 5 ℔ caddies, ⅌ ℔	16¼
Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ doz	6 50	Lard, Refined in 3 ℔ pails, ⅌ ℔	17
Bacon Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	9¾	Lard, Refined in 5 ℔ pails, ⅌ ℔	16¾
Bacon, Short Rib Sides, ⅌ ℔	13	Lard, Refined in 6 ℔ pails, ⅌ ℔	16½
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ⅌ ℔	13¾	Ham Sausage, ⅌ ℔	9
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	21 00	Lard Oil, Extra Winter Strained, ⅌ gal	1 08
Family Mess Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl., ⅌ bbl	21 00	Lard Oil, Miners' Winter Strained, ⅌ gal	67
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 50 pieces in bbl., ⅌ bbl	21 00	Carbon Oil, Standard White, ⅌ gal	12½
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ⅌ ℔	13½	Cheese, Prime New York Goshen, ⅌ ℔	14
		Pigs' Feet, kegs	2 00
		Pigs' Feet, ½ bbls	4 15
		Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl	9 10

DRESSED HOGS—The season is drawing to a close. Prices are somewhat easier. We quote nominally 7½@8¼c ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—The market was devoid of animation. The prospect is, however, for an early revival of trade before the middle of the month. We quote timothy $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bushel; clover $8 50@8 75.

TALLOW—The market was weak with a decline in prices. We quote country at 8@8½c; city rendered 8¾@9¼c.

RAGS—Market steady. We note sales in a regular way at 3c for good washed.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ⅌ gallon; best city make (No. 2) at 15c ⅌ gallon with pay for barrels.

Groceries.

The market was steady without any quotable change in prices, if we accept coffees. The week's receipts were: Molasses, 2,628 bbls; sugar, 235 hhds; rice, 321 bbls:

Green Coffees. ⅌ ℔.		*Sugars.* ⅌ ℔.	
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10⅝c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10⅛c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10⅛c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel.	9¾@9⅞c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	33 c	Franklin, B	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12⅛c
Rio, in papers	26½@27¾c	Crushed	11¾c
20 grades do	25½@26 c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	26@27¼c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	35 c	Good fair N. O.	8 c
Java, in bulk	34½c	Fully do	8¼c
Teas.		Prime do	8¾c
Young Hyson	45c@$1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	60c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	80c@ 90	*Molasses.* ⅌ gall.	
Japan	40c@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O.	60@65c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Prime	55@58c
Fancy	1 00	Good	50c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch. ⅌ ℔		Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4¾@5 c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	60 c
Choice Car'la	7½@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Patna	7 @8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	$1 35
Louisiana	7 c	Pepper	22 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 90
Candles.		St. Patrick do	7 00
Star, full weight	18 c	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ ℔	9¼c
Stearine	15 c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c		

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@68c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	55@63c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Tens	57@60c	Western leaf—wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Navy	63@68c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Louisville Cav.	68@70c	Ohio seed wrap'rs	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Virginia Cav.	59@64c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Double Thick	63@68c	Havana wrap's	$1 25@2 50
Flounders	73@85c	Havana fillers	95c@$1 25
Bright pounds	63c@$1	*Cigars—*	
Black Quarters	57@60c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Fine Cut	55@90c	Havana	60@150
Cut and Dry	33@42c		
Scotch Snuff	65@75c		
Black Snuff	60@85c		

CANNED GOODS—Are in moderate demand so far as prices are concerned. We have no quotable change to note. Tomatoes, 3-℔ cans ⅌ doz, $1 60; peaches, 3-℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-℔ cans $2 25; string beans, 2-℔ cans $1 50; cherries, 2-℔ cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-℔ cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-℔ cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-℔ cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-℔ cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-℔ cans $2 00; pears, 2-℔ cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ⅌ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; hf-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new ⅌ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ⅌ ℔. Currants 8¼c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ⅌ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts have about quit. Holders are firmer in their views, although the market at present is a very unsatisfactory one. The nominal rates are $1 50@2 50 up to $3 50@4 00 ⅌ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have been light and so was the demand. The ruling rates were 65@70c ⅌ gallon as to quality and condition.

BEANS—Dealers report a slightly improved demand. There is, however, plenty of room for improvement. Stocks on hand are considered ample. We quote prime navies $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bushel; medium $1 10@1 15.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c per pound.

BUTTER—Dealers report a firmer market, without any advance in prices. The sales were on a more extensive scale. The week's receipts show an increase of 64 packages. Leading dealers are well supplied. We note sales of choice at 27@28c; good to prime 20@25c per ℔; common grades are very dull and have no fixed value.

CHEESE—We can report a steady demand, with an increase of sales. The receipts are increasing. Holders firm. We note sales in a jobbing way: Prime Ohio factory 13¼@14c; New York do 14@14½c; Ohio Sweitzer 13@15c; Limberger 14@16c ⅌ ℔.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at $6 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The demand continues restricted to limited lots to meet the present wants of the market. We quote nominally at $11 00@13 00 per barrel as per quality.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand was a light one. Prices, however, are without quotable change. We quote: Peaches, prime halves, 12@13c; peeled, 19@21c. Bright apples, sliced, 10@11c; quarters, 9@10c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS—The supply exceeds the demand, hence we have a dull market with more sellers than buyers. We note sales of fresh at 15@16 ⅌ dozen.

HOMINY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally $3 75@4 00 ⅌ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ⅌ ℔; California is quoted at 30c ⅌ ℔.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 15@20c ⅌ ℔, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—In ample supply. We quote nominally 10½@11c ⅌ ℔.

NUTS—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article as relates to prices or demand. The current rates are as follows: Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7¾@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ⅌ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—The dullness we have before reported continues. Stocks are ample and prices are weak and unsatisfactory. We hear of sales on the track by the car load at 35@38c per bushel.

POULTRY—The weather continues favorable. The market since our last has gained some strength. We quote dressed turkeys 13@14c per ℔; chickens 12@13c per ℔; by the coop 45@55c per pair.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ⅌ bushel. Beets 45@50c ⅌ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ⅌ bushel.

ALES—In good supply. We quote city brands $8 00 ⅌ barrel to the trade, and $9 00 to the country; XX ale $10 00; India ale $11 00; half-barrel in proportion.

Petroleum.

February 2.—The firmness and activity that has governed the oil market for some days past continues, the market closing last evening at a further advance all round. The oil market opened in the morning firm at the following: At wells, Conduit and Union, $2 11½; United $2 10. Soon after opening it advanced to the falling: Union and Conduit $2 15; United $2 13¼ with more sellers than buyers. In the afternoon it became a little easier with offers of Union and Conduit at $2 15 and United $2 13¼. Later the market rallied and closed firm at the highest figures. The sales and resale reported were 522,000 barrels.

Columbia Conduit Company—	Barrels.
The receipts by pipe for January were	95,048 74-100
The January deliveries were	101,888 44-100

Another dispatch quotes United at wells $2 15; Conduit $2 16½; shipment $2 35@2 37½ per bbl; barge oil delivered here $2 45@2 47½. The ice in the river will prevent boats from running at present.

REFINED—The market was firm in sympathy with the raw material. Holders were indifferent about selling. We quote nominally 11½c.

New York—Market firm; advancing prices too unsettled to quote.

Philadelphia—Reported quiet, with sales of standard white at 14½@14⅝c; no sales reported.

Baltimore—Prompt is held at 14¼@14½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, February 2.—The *Derrick* says: Market very firm; United closed at $2 11¼; shipment $2 37½. Sales 114,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—The *Herald* says: Market not so excited, although firm and advanced; United at wells $2 11¼; Pennsylvania $2 00; pipeage paid certificates $2 35; Conduit $2 11½; Karns $2 00; Grant and Relief $2 00; Oil City $2 35; Lower creek $2 35; Upper do $2 35. The total sales were 250,000 barrels United, 50,000 Union, 20,000 Pennsylvania, 48,250 pipeage paid certificates and about 40,000 other lines.

NEW YORK, February 2, closing 1st.—Petroleum—The market is up again about ½c on the confident reports from the creek, very little trade, however, in promises. Quotations: Crude in bulk 8⅜@8⅝c for prompt; do in shipping order 11⅝c; cases 19¼@21c; naptha 9½@10c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 14⅛@14¼c; at Philadelphia 14⅛c.

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—Market firm and advancing; $2 35@2 37½.

OIL CITY, February 2.—Operators excited and prices advancing. Sales of United at wells at $2 13½@2 15; buyers' option all week selling at $2 15. Large transactions at these figures, but more buyers than sellers. Immediate shipment $2 35.

ROUSEVILLE, February 2.—Market firm and higher; quoted at $2 25@2 27½.

TIDIOUTE, February 2.—Market very firm and higher; sales at $2 31¼; 2 32½ asked now.

PARKERS, February 2.—Market firm; United $2 13½; shipment $2 35.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Market quiet: standard white about 14⅛@14¼c. No sales reported.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 2.—Petroleum firm: crude 8⅜@8⅝c; refined 14⅛c; cases 19@21c; naptha nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Petroleum firm: crude in barrels 11½@12c; refined 14⅛c.

CLEVELAND, February 2.—Petroleum—Standard, white, 110 degrees test, 10⅝c; State test 12½c; Michigan State test 15½c, an advance of ½c.

REFINED OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

February 1, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Warden, F & Co.	S Francher & Co.	2,151

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1876.

The Market.

What the effect of the present cold snap will be on the market remains to be seen. Not to occupy space with comments and remarks, we draw largely on the facts and figures as furnished by J. F. Sadler & Co. They say:

CATTLE.

The total arrivals up to this evening, including 167 cars consigned through, foot up even 400 cars, making about 4,000 head for sale in this market. Monday and Tuesday the trade was lifeless, and considering the large number offered, to-day's transactions have been comparatively light, and the trade closes very quiet this evening at 25@50c lower than last week on common to medium grades, while good cattle being scarce are but a shade lower. Among the general sales of the day we note the following in lieu of our usual range of quotations: 11 loads of common to fair Western cattle, averaging 850 to 1,200 ℔s, $3 50@4 25; 5 loads good, 1,100 to 1,150 ℔s, $4 00@5 00; 2 loads fair, 1,125 ℔s, $5 50; 1 load good, 1,350 ℔s, $5 10; 2 loads fair, 1,200 ℔s, $4 80; 1 load very good, 1,475 ℔s, $6 25; 3 loads good Ohio, 1,425 ℔s, $5 90; 2 loads coarse Illinois, 1,500 ℔s, $6 00; 3 loads fair Ohios, 1,275 ℔s, $5 40; 2 loads fair Ohio, 1,325 ℔s, $5 62½; 1 load good Ohio, 1,150 ℔s, $5 00.

HOGS.

The run has been very light since our last report, and prices advanced 50@75c per cwt on York grades, and 25c on Philadelphias. The highest point was reached on Monday, and the prices established that day ruled firm until this (Wednesday) morning, when more liberal arrivals had the effect of depressing values 10@25c per cwt on Yorkers, Philadelphias remaining about the same but dull.

The market was only moderately active during the day, closing quiet at following quotations:

Philadelphias	$8 10@8 25
Best Yorkers	7 80@7 90
Common	7 50@7 75

SHEEP.

The supply was fair and generally of a better class than we have been having on this market for some time past. The stock being suited to the demand, buyers took hold freely at a shade better prices, and all sold promptly at quotations, market closing firm:

Good quality, open wool sheep, averaging from 120 to 130 pounds, would command from	$6 50@7 00
95 to 100 ℔s, good	6 00@6 25
85 to 90 ℔s, good	5 25@5 75
75 to 80 ℔s, good	4 75@5 00
65 to 70 ℔s, good	3 50@4 00

Sales and Purchases.

CATTLE.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
30	37,738	$4 50	18	18,000	$4 25	20	21,130	$4 40
18	18,440	4 40	5	7,510	4 37	32	4,403	5 75
17	20,830	5 35	17	18,640	4 00	14	15,550	4 62
33	39,310	5 35	16	19,430	5 00	51	61,800	5 50
11	12,040	4 50	36	40,800	4 25	13	16,410	4 75
17	15,870	4 30	16	16,430	4 30	15	18,200	5 00

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
64	82,060	$4 50	31	46,130	$4 60	8	9,120	$5 45
9	11,360	5 20	7	8,070	4 00	12	14,100	5 00
14	20,090	5 60	8	9,650	5 00	11	12,630	4 55
6	6,890	4 55	15	18,240	5 50	18	18,770	4 45
7	7,740	4 80	15	19,380	5 40	27	37,560	6 00
6	8,290	6 00	6	7,690	4 70	11	13,630	4 50
29	41,460	5 87	17	23,170	5 50			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
12	14,770	$4 25	8	9,340	$4 60	64	77,200	$5 35
62	89,640	5 80	17	29,580	5 60	35	40,320	4 80
10	11,620	4 90	60	86,410	6 25	17	22,200	4 40
34	44,860	5 50	20	16,960	4 75	6	7,500	4 75
20	22,510	5 00	15	14,450	4 00	18	18,870	4 25
18	17,140	4 25	54	39,300	3 12	19	19,740	3 50
19	19,750	4 15	61	53,040	5 75	5	19,750	4 45
36	37,550	4 20	15	20,940	5 65			

Briggs, Dock & Drum, sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
35	38,296	$4 80	28	37,220	$5 75	34	39,030	$4 65
18	⅌ h'd	52 50	37	42,350	5 00	18	19,610	4 00
16	15,970	4 12	7	8,480	3 75	10	8,600	4 00
18	20,200	4 60	18	19,840	4 12	19	20,060	4 75
17	18,520	4 35	15	20,210	5 40	36	42,800	4 75
16	17,950	5 10	5 bulls	7,520	4 12	32	40,890	5 40
33	39,260	5 25	16	21,000	6 00	17	17,810	4 55
49	60,910	5 25						

Hamilton, Loughry & Co sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
13	15,250	$4 50	13	13,140	$4 40	12	13,430	$5 12
10	11,516	5 25	46	59,140	5 40	7	7,519	4 50
20	19,680	4 60	19	17,780	4 50	13	13,800	3 87
8	bulls	3 40	33	34,340	4 35	14	20,240	6 25
40	57,860	6 00	18	18,600	4 12	16	21,930	5 62

HOGS.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
37	7,590	$7 40	211	46,890	$7 60	39	9,040	$7 60
49	11,900	7 70	86	15,700	7 60	52	11,860	8 00
113	23,060	8 00	102	22,060	8 00	80	13,230	8 00
22	7,510	8 00	16	3,976	7 80	16	4,950	8 05
20	9,430	7 60	57	13,243	7 55	118	24,730	7 60
67	12,849	7 95	52	7,010	7 95	114	23,310	7 95
45	13,920	8 15	37	5,650	8 05	81	14,350	7 85
35	5,740	7 80	21	6,300	8 05	81	13,000	7 40
65	10,760	7 50	78	18,070	7 65	121	26,010	7 45
108	24,000	8 00	10	4,650	7 50	18	3,680	7 95
22	6,580	8 00	56	20,150	8 10	57	10,800	7 95
137	24,573	7 85						

Voetter & Brainard bought:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
97	22,650	$7 55	28	6,262	$7 50	39	9,040	$7 60
3	1,060	6 50	104	23,540	7 50	30	9,130	7 70
43	13,830	7 70	48	13,110	7 70	29	7,890	7 75
18	1,560	7 50	4	1,510	7 00	53	12,040	7 50
3	1,160	6 75	57	13,240	7 55	3	140	7 40
195	54,120	7 80	42	9,850	7 60	58	11,550	7 60
3	940	6 75	4	1,080	6 75	75	14,120	7 60
3	1,190	6 75	53	12,980	7 60	140	49,580	Chg
132	49,520	Chg	146	16,620	7 80	102	22,650	8 00
50	8,868	7 80	62	10,680	7 95	8	2,810	7 90
43	15,920	8 20	14	8,930	8 25	15	4,120	8 20
45	13,920	8 15	5	1,400	8 20	6	1,890	8 00
117	21,320	7 90	114	21,370	7 85	7	1,490	7 65
30	5,500	7 85						

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
138	22,100	$7 30	107	18,980	$7 55	135	22,220	$7 50
21	6,660	7 50	51	10,160	7 50	132	24,780	7 90
15	5,310	7 75	13	4,720	8 00	39	8,390	8 00
20	8,830	7 90	111	21,190	8 00	198	35,200	7 90
64	11,640	7 80	79	13,670	7 75	111	22,160	7 60
14	4,280	7 70	32	9,450	7 75	11	1,930	7 50
80	22,660	7 85	89	22,180	8 15	59	13,980	8 00
38	6,140	7 75	51	11,400	8 00	17	2,900	8 00
127	22,130	8 05	159	31,580	7 87	39	7,110	7 75

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
134	34,380	$7 30	173	27,200	$7 35	65	12,620	$7 55
10	1,449	7 50	144	21,200	7 55	80	28,370	8 05
49	9,650	7 50	97	23,460	7 75	63	13,910	8 00
32	7,350	7 65	125	38,790	8 00	23	7,030	7 85
105	23,760	7 60	67	14,920	7 60	54	15,580	8 12
13	4,710	8 12						

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
53	16,800	$7 85	89	28,070	$7 90	216	41,410	$7 60
23	6,820	7 89	75	14,120	7 60	10	1,880	6 75
45	8,460	7 70	26	8,580	8 00	51	13,690	8 00
38	10,000	7 35	59	12,340	7 50	167	38,530	7 65
53	12,980	7 60	70	13,670	7 90	44	10,060	7 50
22	6,180	8 10	62	13,460	7 80	11	4,500	6 75
97	20,600	7 55	47	12,740	7 40	10	3,795	6 75
34	10,260	7 85	97	19,980	7 90	50	9,740	7 65
80	14,690	7 90	54	10,670	7 85	89	18,050	7 85

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
104	23,540	$7 50	19	4,310	$7 45	31	4,470	$7 40
284	59,520	7 65	117	21,320	7 90	13	2,680	7 85
19	3,570	7 80	110	19,580	7 80	35	8,610	8 05
52	11,980	8 10	42	9,850	7 60	50	19,850	8 05
24	4,540	7 90	32	6,230	7 90	59	10,390	7 90
77	16,610	8 70	36	7,790	7 70	26	5,580	8 00

SHEEP.

Briggs, Dock & Drum, sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
425	36,890	$5 50	101	8,790	$5 35	87	7,210	$5 25
120	16,730	7 00	163	18,280	6 60	100	8,720	5 90
96	7,480	5 35	158	17,070	6 00	20	1,780	5 65
43	3,730	5 65	234	23,670	6 65	192	16,980	5 65
97	7,190	5 20	92	8,170	5 60	90	8,510	5 90

H. Erisman bought:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
96	8,420	$5 12	91	8,820	$5 50	173	16,270	$5 12
22	1,830	5 62	163	15,800	5 45	203	16,730	4 50
255	41,250	6 60	100	8,230	4 75	210	16,890	4 60
153	15,900	6 12	152	17,360	6 45	154	18,110	6 45
130	16,730	7 00	163	18,280	6 60	188	19,000	6 62
161	9,460	5 62	187	16,680	5 60	98	7,480	5 35
100	8,720	5 90	135	12,110	5 75	136	12,140	5 75
75	6,410	5 75	158	17,870	6 00	172	16,630	5 85
141	15,130	6 35	96	7,890	5 40	13	1,510	5 90
173	14,210	5 25	184	15,500	5 30	200	19,920	6 25
147	11,160	5 15						

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
49	3,690	$4 10	208	18,130	$5 10	95	8,110	$5 30
154	18,110	6 45	175	15,860	5 25	97	7,150	4 95
58	5,730	3 60	103	9,130	[illegible]	53	4,670	3 75
178	17,540	6 85	152	13,650	6 45	157	13,930	5 50
183	17,650	5 25	95	7,750	5 85	187	16,680	5 60

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
20	1,630	$5 75	13	1,510	$5 90	172	16,030	$5 85
96	7,890	5 40	135	16,830	5 25	181	17,030	5 75
184	15,500	5 30	147	11,160	5 15			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
353	41,250	$6 60	263	16,780	$4 50	162	15,830	$5 35
133	11,250	5 50	67	4,280	5 75	93	8,790	5 75
153	15,900	6 12	198	per hd	1 10	50	4,590	5 30
200	19,720	6 25	23	1,620	5 00	63	6,250	4 60

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
47	334	$1 60	186	1,468	$5 25	73	7,040	$5 70
5	⅌ h'd	5 00	185	16,830	5 50	103	8,870	4 60
174	18,170	6 15	167	14,999	5 87	139	15,380	5 60
46	3,420	5 25	177	17,100	5 82	165	[illegible]	1 30
107	7,320	4 60	22	1,930	5 62	95	8,100	5 45
91	8,850	5 50	178	16,270	5 12	104	8,929	5 30
190	14,780	5 25	182	18,710	6 15	180	17,900	5 85

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 125 head, against 1,530 head for the same time last week. Quality mainly common to fair. Sales rather slow; tone much the same as last Monday; all sold and some dealers look for an advance before the closing of the week; strictly prime lots $12 50; a few fancy steers $12 75@13 00; ordinary to good $10 00@12 00; inferior and common, including six car loads green stillers, $8 75@9 75.

Sheep—Arrivals for two days 3,763 head, against 7,480 head for the same time last week. Market better for fat stock, but dull for inferior and common; 3 car loads fine sheep, costing $6 60 in Pittsburgh, sold here at $7 81; otherwise the extreme range was $5 37½@7 37½; most transactions $5 75@6 75.

Swine—Receipts for two days 4,950 head, against 6,400 head for the same time last week. One car load good light Ohio hogs, 187 ℔s, alive, $8 25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Cattle—Receipts 2,700 head. Market active but prices steady; sales mostly of good steers at $4 35@4 87½. Shipments 1,780 head.

Hogs—Receipts 25,000 head. Market active and about 5c lower; packers' $7 45@7 75; chiefly $7 60; bacon $7 50@7 75; Philadelphias $7 50@7 80. Shipments 1,320 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,800 head. Market active and steady; common to choice $4 00@6 00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Hogs dull; Yorkers $7 15@7 35; packing $7 25@7 40; extra $7 65.

Cattle—Firm; fair to prime $4 50@5 00; pony steers $3 25@4 75; fair to choice native cows $2 50@4 00; native stockers $2 50@4 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Hogs firm; common to good light $7 35@7 60; fair to good packing $7 40@7 55.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 2.—Receipts of hogs 850 head. Prices firm at $7 10@7 35.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 2, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¼c spot; sales at 97⅞@97¾c seller February; closed at 99@99¼c seller February; 98¼c seller March; $1 03¼ seller May; No. 3 78c; rejected 64c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed 40@40½c spot; 40½c seller March; 45¼c seller May. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 30¾c spot; 31½@31¾c seller March. Barley firm at 75c spot; 74c seller February; 69½@70c seller March. Rye dull at 67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $19 75 spot; $19 92½ seller March; has sold at $20 00 seller March; $20 15@20 20 seller April; $20 40@20 45 seller May. Lard dull and nominal at 12c spot; 12⅛c seller March; 12.40c seller April. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was about 1c lower; 98⅛c February; 97⅜c March. Corn steady; 40c February; 40⅛c March. Oats ¼c higher. Pork steady; $19 70 February; $19 95 March. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Flour firm; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 65; common to good $4 85@5 35; good to choice $5 45@5 90; white wheat extra $5 95@7 75; extra Ohio $5 45@7 25; St. Louis $5 40@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet. Wheat—Receipts 9,000 bushels; market more active; ungraded spring $1 00@1 16; No. 1 spring $1 31@1 37; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 19@1 21; No. 3 $1 05@1 06; No. 1 Milwaukee, in store, $1 19; No. 3 Minnesota $1 05. Rye dull; Western 80@85c. Barley and malt firm. Corn—Receipts 27,000 bushels; There is a moderate export and home trade demand at 51½@55½c for mixed; no grade regular at 56c; do, graded, 62½@65c. Oats dull; No. 2 State 45@49c; white 48@52c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 12@16c. Molasses and rice quiet. Coffee and sugar firm and unchanged. Tallow firm at 9⅝c. Rosin quiet. Turpentine firm at 37¼c. Eggs firmer; State and Pennsylvania 20c. Pork steady at $21 00@21 25. Beef steady at 11@11½c. Cutmeats—Western quiet. Middles—long clear Western nominal; city 11⅞c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12¾@12 11-16c. Butter—Prime firm; Western 15@25c; State 20@31c. Cheese firm at 6@12½c. Whisky firmer at $1 12.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Sugar strong; common 6@6½c; fair to fully fair 6¾@6⅞c; prime to strictly prime 7⅛@7¼c; yellow clarified 8¼@8⅝c. Molasses steady and strong; centrifugal 22@28c; prime reboiled 14@16c; fair fermenting 38@40c; prime fermenting 43@45c. Flour in good demand in anticipation of better prices; quotations unchanged. Cornmeal firm at $2 30. Corn firm at 52@60c; yellow in demand for Havana. Oats firm; Galena 47@48c. Bran quiet at 75c. Hay in good supply of ordinary grades with no demand; market bare of choice prime; prime $16 00@18 00; choice $22 00. Pork steady at $21 50. Dry salt meats strong at 8¼@8¾@11@11½@11¾c. Bacon firmer at 9¼@12½@13c. Hams—Choice sugar cured 14c. Lard steady; tierce, ordinary packers', 12¼c; choice prime steam 12¾c; refined 13¼c; keg 13¾c. Rice—Louisiana choice scarce; common to good 4¼@5¾c. Coffee quiet; jobbing lower; cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17@19c. Whisky—Rectified $1 17.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour in better demand; extra $4 50; high grades and patent $7 50@8 50. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1 37@1 39; amber $1 38@1 41; white $1 44@1 55. Rye [illegible]. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet; white 44@48c; mixed 41@43c. Provisions more active. Pork $21 25@21 50. Smoked hams 14@15c; pickled do 12@12½c. Lard 12¾@13c. Whisky—Western $1 11. Butter steady; Western extras 27@28c; do firsts 25@26c. Cheese steady; New York 12½@13½c; Western fine 12½@13c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 18@19c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Cotton quiet at 12⅛c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 25@1 30. Corn steady at 44c. Oats dull at 35@42c. Rye and barley firm and unchanged. Pork steady at $20 25@20 50. Lard firm; steam 12½c spot; kettle 13@13½c. Bulkmeats firm at 7¾@8¼@11¼c. Bacon quiet at 9@9¾@11¾@13@13½c. Greenmeats—Light offerings and nothing doing. Whisky steady at $1 05.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Cotton firm at 12¼@12⅜c. Flour quiet at $4 50@7 50. Wheat dull at $1 05@1 25. Corn dull at 48@50c. Oats dull at 42@45c. Rye quiet at 75@80c. Provisions strong. Pork $21 50@22 00. Bulkmeats 7¾@8¼@11¾@11¾c. Bacon 9¼@12¼@12⅝c. Sugar cured hams 14@14½c. Lard dull at 14¼@15c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 2.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1 40; No. 3 do $1 23½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; extra white Michigan $1 37; amber, spot and seller February, $1 23¾; seller March $1 28; seller April $1 29¾. Corn steady; high mixed, seller March, 46⅛c; seller May 49½c; low mixed 44⅛c; no grade 43c. Oats steady; No. 2 36¼c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Cotton dull, weak and unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1 56¼. Corn dull at 40c. Oats lower at 33¼c. Barley flat at $1 05@1 25. Rye lower at 69½c. Pork steady at $19 87½@20 00. Lard dull at 11¾c. Bulkmeats quiet at 7¾@10¾@11c. Bacon quiet at 9@12@12¼c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 2.—Flour quiet, superfine $4 00@4 50; common extras $5 00@5 50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 50; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; Illinois $6 50@8 25; fancy Minnesota $7 75@9 25. Corn quiet at 63@66c for mixed and yellow. Oats in moderate demand; mixed and No. 2 white 48@52½c; rejected 43@44½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 07½; do hard $1 15½; No. 2, 99⅝c; No. 3, 82c. Corn firmer and in demand; No. 2 mixed 43c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 31¼c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 92½@93c; No. 3 51c. Rye lower; No. 1, 69½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 2.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 40; No. 1 white Michigan $1 40; extra do $1 55. Corn steady; Western mixed, new, 66c; old 68c. Barley nominally lower; No. 2 Canada held at $1 06; No. 2 bay $1 12.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—Cotton steady at 12⅛c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 48@50c. Oats steady at 48@52c. Lard firm at 13¼@14¼c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8½@11@11¼c.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton dull at 13@13 3-16c. Futures weak; February 12⅞c; March 13 1-16@13 3-32c; April 13 9-16c; May 13¾c; June 13¾c; July 13⅞c; August 14@14 1-16c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—Cotton dull and depressed at 6¾@6 13-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Cotton—Demand fair. Sales 9,150 bales. Prices for better qualities steady; medium and lower grades irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 9⅝@10¼c; low middling to strict low middling 11@11½c; middling to strict middling 12¼@13c; good middling to middling fair 13⅜@14¼c. Net receipts 9,111 bales; gross 9,755 bales. Exports—Continent, 9,624 bales; coastwise 1,510 bales; Great Britain 4,180 bales. Stock 386,940 bales.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Business rather more active in some departments, but quiet in general. Cotton goods unchanged and firm. Prints and shirtings in improved request by Western jobbers. Dress goods in fair demand. Fancy and staple cotton hosiery active. Woolen goods moved slowly. A large line of black, colored and fancy silks sold freely at auction and brought fair prices.

Coal and Coke Markets.

CINCINNATI.

Coal—Is unchanged. Youghiogheny is held at 8c per bushel afloat, and 11@12c delivered; Raymond City, 8c afloat and 11@12c delivered; Muskingum Valley, 9c on cars, and 11@12c delivered; Hocking Valley, 10c at elevator, and 11@12c delivered; Ashland, 7½c afloat, and 11c delivered; Ohio river, 6c afloat, and 9@10c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel 18 delivered, and anthracite $9 50@10 00 per ton, delivered.

Coke—Is steady. City manufactured is held at 7c per bushel at yard, and 8@9c delivered; gas house, 8c at yard, and 10@12c delivered; crushed, 11c at yard, and 13@15c delivered; Connellsville, 8c afloat, and 11@12c delivered; McKeesport, 5c afloat, and 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE.

Pittsburgh at 12c retail; Pine Hill at 12c; Kentucky at 11c; Raymond City at 11c; Pomeroy at 11c; cannel at 20c; city coke at 10c; gas coke at 9c per bushel by cart load; anthracite $10 00@10 50 per load; Pittsburgh, afloat, at 7½@9c, according to grade.

Louisville Iron Market.

February 1.—The market for merchant iron and iron wares has displayed very moderate activity, and dealers have freely met the demand at former prices.

Pig iron has sold to a limited extent, but prices have been supported, and the undertone is comparatively firm.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$26 00@27 00
No. 1 C C pig iron	25 00@26 00
No. 2 foundry	23 00@24 00
No. 3 or mill	21 00@22 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	23 00@24 00
No. 2 foundry	21 00@22 00
No. 3 or mill	21 00@22 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri red short	26 00@27 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri red short	25 00@26 00
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri red short	25 00@26 00
C C car wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	48 00@49 00
No. 1 Red river cold blast	42 00@44 00
No. 2 Red river and Cottage	42 00@44 00
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and Cottage	43 00@44 00
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	40 00@41 00
Bath	40 00@41 00
C C Tennessee car wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	31 00@33 00
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	31 00@33 00
White and mottled	31 00@33 00
Alabama and Georgia	28 00@31 00
Shelby (Alabama) car wheels, all numbers	40 00

—*Courier-Journal*.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Maas	February 3	Rotterdam.
Frisia	February 3	Hamburg.
Holland	February 3	London.
Pereire	February 5	Havre.
Egypt	February 5	Liverpool.
Germanic	February 5	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	February 5	Liverpool.
Ader	February 5	Bremen.
Elysia	February 5	Glasgow.
Nuremburg	February 5	Bremen.
Montana	February 8	Liverpool.
Parthia	February 9	Liverpool.
Cornwall	February 9	Bristol.
Wieland	February 10	Hamburg.
State of Virginia	February 10	Glasgow.
City of Montreal	February 12	Liverpool.
Celtic	February 12	Liverpool.
Colombo	February 12	Hull.
August Andre	February 12	Antwerp.
Donau	February 12	Bremen.
California	February 12	Glasgow.
Calabria	February 16	Liverpool.
Caland	February 17	Rotterdam.
Pommerania	February 17	Hamburg.
Amerique	February 19	France.
Adriatic	February 19	Liverpool.
City of New York	February 19	Liverpool.
Salier	February 19	Bremen.
Ancheria	February 19	Glasgow.
Switzerland	February 21	Antwerp.
Nevada	February 22	Liverpool.
Java	February 23	Liverpool.
Lessing	February 24	Hamburg.
Baltic	February 26	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	February 26	Liverpool.
Mosel	February 26	Bremen.
Othello	February 26	Hull.
Idaho	February 29	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Illinois	February 3	Liverpool.
Nederland	February 9	Antwerp.
City of Limerick	February 10	Liverpool.
Ohio	February 17	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	February 24	Liverpool.
BOSTON.		
Marathon	February 5	Liverpool.
Dominion	February 5	Liverpool.
Batavia	February 12	Liverpool.
Atlas	February 19	Liverpool.
Hecla	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 2, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OF † Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	41	10	+0	10	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati	45	4	+1	10	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	3	4	+0	7	S. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	4	0			S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	3	1	−0	2	S.	Clear.
Louisville	21	0	−2	0	N. E.	Clear.
Memphis	32	4	+0	4	E.	Fair.
Nashville	20	10	−1	2	N. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	9	7	−0	6	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	25	5	+0	1	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	10	9	+0	5	S. E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	8	1			E.	Clear.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., February 2, 1876.

River 2 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 17.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 2, 1876.

River rising; 8 feet 2 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 14 at 6 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 2, 1876.

River 7 feet and rising. Weather clear and cold.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 2, 1876.

Weather clear and cold. River 16 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—Market Boy, Pittsburgh; Express, Parkersburg.

EVANSVILLE, February 2.—Mercury 19 to 21. River 42 4-10 feet and falling. Up—Red Cloud, Aggie, Florence Lee and Peytona and tow. Down—Tarascon and John L. Rhoads. Business fair. Humphreys' little wharfboat sunk last night. It will be saved.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Market Boy	Porter	Wheeling.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet eight inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva		4 P. M.
Wheeling	Market Boy	Porter... 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet eight inches and falling. The weather was stormy and winterish. Ice was forming in the Allegheny.

ICE was forming in the Allegheny yesterday.

THE Mary Miller is afloat again and ready for business.

ROUND freight from St. Louis to New Orleans 12½c per cwt.

THE steamer Granite State has 120 tons of pig iron for this city.

THE steamer Susie Silver has for P. Duff & Sons, 13 barrels of molasses.

THE Sidewheelers leave daily for Brownsville and Geneva at 4 P. M.

THE steamer Market Boy, Captain Porter, is the Wheeling packet, leaving at 12 M.

THE steamer Emma Graham, Captain Williamson, is among the first boats due.

THE steamer Emma Graham received 150 tons of pig iron at Ironton for this city.

THE towboat John Gilmore lost a chimney and one escape pipe in a storm on Saturday.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is the Portsmouth packet, leaving on Friday at 3 P. M.

THE steamer N. P. Schenck, from New Orleans, has for Pittsburgh 169 barrels of molasses.

THE steamer May Lowrie, Captain Braithwaite, left New Orleans for Red river on Saturday.

THE towboats Charley Brown and Hornet No. 2 are *en route* for this city with empty barges.

IT is reported that the steamer Express is soon to enter the trade between Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

CAPTAIN BLYTHE WEAVER, who is in feeble health, was a passenger South on the Sherlock from Memphis.

THE steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

THE steamer Hudson will arrive at Wheeling on Friday and take her departure from Bellaire on Saturday.

THE steamers Smoky City, Robert Semple and St. John all assisted in getting the steamer Katie out of Bonnet Carre crevasse.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides, Captain Gray, is receiving for St. Louis and way points, and will have quick dispatch.

THE fine steamer E. H. Durfee, Captain Maratta, is receiving for St. Louis and way points, and is announced for Saturday.

THE steamer A. L. No. 1, Captain James Estes has been chartered for six months at Evansville by Mr. J. C. Oates, of Memphis.

THE powerful towboat Warner, Captain Fisher, is announced for New Orleans and way points on Saturday. She will go through without reshipping.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the Charles Morgan ran from Vevay to Madison in one hour, and from Madison to Louisville in two hours, and left the latter point with 650 tons.

JOHN HASEY, a well-known carpenter, died last Wednesday night at New Orleans. The deceased has been employed on the Lessie Taylor ever since she has been a steamboat, and was a skillful, trusty workman.

The following are the amounts of salt received here per barges during the month of January: From Mason City, for Roots & Co., 2,550 barrels; from Pomeroy, for C. M. Holloway, 11,348 barrels. Total, 13,898 barrels.

"THE river is eating its way round Cairo," says the comedian of the Detroit *Free Press*, to which the Brooklyn *Argus* responds: "A river that can eat anything over a thousand miles from its mouth ought never to be in danger of starving."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Very little damage has been sustained here by the flood, so far as we can learn. It has been somewhat hard on the poorer classes, but the weather being pleasant generally they did not suffer to a great extent. Business was active on the levee.

THE John B. Maude went in for business while at New Orleans last trip. She put in half-column advertisements in all the papers, offering to carry passengers at the following rates: To Natchez, $5; to Vicksburg, $6; to Greenville, $8; to Chicot City, $8; to the mouth of White river, $8; to Memphis $10.

CINCINNATI.—The following are the amounts of pig iron received here per barges and flats during the month of January, and weighed by W. H. Broadwell, Public Weigher.

Furnaces.	Tons.	Furnaces.	Tons.
Lawrence	175	Vesuvius	550
Buena Vista	230	Etna (cold blast)	150
Hecla	170	Hummewell	50
Etna	280	Pennsylvani	75
Charlotte	35		
Quinnamont	500	Total	2,215

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The stage of water during the month of January was most remarkable. The month opened with a falling river, with 46 feet 3 inches water in the channel, and from that date until the 12th it fell steadily, when it got down to 16 feet. On the 13th it commenced rising again, and continued steadily until the 29th, when it reached a height of 51 feet 10 inches. Since the 29th the river has fallen steadily. Taking the report at 6 A. M., there was but three inches difference between the first and last days of the month, as it was 46 feet 8 inches on the first, and 46 feet 11 inches on the last.

During the month of January we had thirteen clear and five cloudy days; rain fell on twelve and snow on one.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Lucy Furnace, 1 car f clay; Haworth & D, 21 doz brooms; Garnett & Sykes, 12 bbls f fish; A L Murphy, 23 bdls hdls, 2 doz ferrules, 3 bxs mdse; Miller, Forse & Co, 1 bbls wire; Jas Woodwell, 20 bdls dry poles; Ed Fox & Co, 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx d poultry, 1 bbl do; G A Graff & Son, 7 tubs butter; Wilbert & W, 9 do; A J Steinmyer, 1 bx pattens, 3 book covers, 3 do; H J McCracken & Bro, 50 tubs butter; Brown, C & Co, 1 bbl eggs; J H Lippincott, ½ bbl a butter; J L Dunseath & Co, 10 pails tobc; S Boyd & Co, 3 cases wine; Head, C & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 16 bxs butter; Van Gorden & S, 4 hf bbls butter, 2 bbls eggs, 2 crocks butter; Cavitt & Pollock, 4 bxs glass; L Glesenkamp & Co, 1 do spokes; Kell & R, 1 car hay; J Rose, 1 do; J A Henna, 1 b[illegible]; T C Jenkins, 30 bxs soap, 100 bbls flour; W P Townsend, 10 kgs rivets, 2 casks do; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 17 bxs castings; L S Layton & Co, 2 casks e hare; A Weitz, 7 hides, 1 bdl s skins, 1 bbl tallow; McCullough & S, 37 sks rags; P Goodell, 1 car potatoes; A Hallerton, 1 do hay; J T Gray, 1 bbl linseed oil; Hubbard, L B & Co, 5 bdls handles; C L Peabody & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 4 bxs butter; S B Lloyd & Co, 1 car hay; D Bly & Co, 105 empt oil bbls; L Glesenkamp & Co, 1 bx mdse; Friedly Bros & J, 3 bbls corn meal; Fleming, A & Co, 1 bbl mallets; T W Maguire 1 car mdse; Runicke, W & Co, 6 wood pumps, 1 do bx, 9 do tubes; Voigt, M & Co, 5 bbls eggs, hf do butter, 7 d hogs; Dunling & Bro, 80 sks flour; Coleman & Means, 1 car stone; Knox, Kim & Co, 2 do sand; Wm Flaccus & Son, 10 rolls leather; H Rea, Jr, 1 d hog; Thos Berney, 1 bbl dying; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 do drugs; A C Jackson, 1 case wood in shape; Jno McCullough, 15 bbls spirits, 10 do whisky; Jas Able, 1 do alcohol; Scobie, R & S, 25 bags c seed; Singer, N & Co, 2 broken springs; J Fullerton & Son, 10 cases tobc; Blanchard, B & S, 1 10 do; H Dalmyer, 6 pails do; Arbuckles & Co, 49 cases do; Means, S & Co, 19 do; Fred Maud, 1 do; Carter Bros, 15 do; C C Baer, 20 do; R & W Jenkinson, 20 boxes do; Mutual Glass Wks, 1 do g ware; Miller, F & Co, 10 bbls spts; Rea, H & K, 200 bkts lard; Pickersgill, L & Co, 4 bxs mdse, 1 case wood in shape; Casey & F, 25 bbls spts; W A Bartley, 2 cases matches; E B Powell, 12 do; Wm B Scaife & Son, 129 bundles iron, 25 sheets scrap do.

ELEVATOR—W J Meek, 2 cars barley; H M Scott, 2 do do; S B Floyd & Co, 1 do corn; H J McCracken, 4 do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Wilbert & Wallace, 3 bbls eggs; J H Loh & Co, 2 bxs poultry; J White, Jr, & Son, 6 beef hides; Head, Carson & Co, 11 tubs butter, 1 bx do, 2 bbls eggs; Valley Milk Co, 4 do turnips; A Stetter & Son, 3 pcs boiler; C P Markle & Sons, 8 sks paper; M K McMullen, 74 caddies tobacco; Head, Carson & Co, 4 tcs lard; Harris & Ewing, 5 bbls alcohol; M Munhall & Co, 10 do spirits; J Henkel, 1 bx rope; J H Loh & Co, 5 kegs lard, 2 bbls eggs; J L Dunseath & Co, 5 tcs bacon; Jno Porterfield & Co, 5 tcs hams; H C Bughman, 1 car bulk shoulders; Duncan & Thompson, 1 car heading; E H Myers & Co, 2 tcs h sausage; Maul & Grote, 1 pkg wood; M Heyl, 3 pkgs wood; J A Renshaw & Co, 2 tcs hams, 2 bxs bacon; Stewart, Estep & Co, 26 empty bxs, 7 crates, 3 bbls broken glass; Rea & Hill, 1 car bulk hams; Duncan & Thompson, 1 car staves; C A Warmcastle, 1 do; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car baled hay, 1 car chop feed; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 9 oil bbls; W B Junker, 10 rolls leather; F Kober, 1 car staves; C A Warmcastle, 1 car staves and heading; R & W Jenkinson, 5 bxs tobacco; H Schueiback, 1 car bulk bran; J Graham, 1 car ear corn.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J Leisey, 1 car lager beer; J A McKee & Son, 20 kegs rivets; Cavitt & Pollock, 1 box g ware; Wilson, W & Co, 1 copy press; Fleming, A & Co, 59 bdls f ware; Dilworth Bros, 10 bbls tobacco; H H Collins, 1 car s pipe; J J Pettit, 2 tubs butter, 1 barrel do; Caughey & Dawson, 1 barrel l oil, 1 do p plates; Fleming, A & Co, 1 bx do; C L Flaccus, 8 empty bxs; B R Little, 14 hides, 1 calf skin, 1 bundle sheep skins; M W Sackett & Co, 6 casks earthenware, 1 crate do; F Kaiser, 1 bbl do; Mooney & Sons, 8 sks hair, 5 do g scraps; Joseph Woodwell, 2 boxes picks; Morrison, B & Co, 7 sacks rags, 7 sacks paper; Hayworth & Dewhurst, 1 bbl syrup; J H Strong, 1 tub pickles; W Herichy, 12 chimney tops; J Callery & Co, 18 g hides, 1 bbl tallow; J & A Murdock, 1 bx weeders; C P Barley, 1 bbl tobacco; S Reynolds, 1 do castings; Schnegle & Z, 2 do p barley, 4 kegs do, 1 bbl farina; C P Markle & Son, 5 cars straw; Dilworth Bros, 90 bbls molasses; Hawarth & D, 65 do do; Reymer Bros, 50 do do; S A Stephenson, 40 do do; B H Voskamp, 5 hhds sugar; J H Loh & Co, 7 firkins butter, 3 bbls eggs; Head, C & Co, 3 do do, 48 bgs oats; Voigt, M & Co, 1 lot produce; J S Davis, 10 cars oil; H & G G Werke, 14 casks g ware; B L Flaccus, 4 bbls whisky; M McWhinney, 4 bdls wheels; Horne & P, 1 case p kits.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	7	Caughey & H, m	4
E Thomson S W, m	11	Byers, McC & Co, m	6
McConway & F, m	2	Zug & Co, m	4
A. Bradley, m	3	P D Nicols, m	1
Total			38

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Sho'nb'g'r, B & Co, o	6	Soho Furnace, o	3
Wm Clark & Co, o	3	R Pitcairn, o	2
Anderson & W, s l	2	Wm Clark & Co, m	4
Total			20

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	10	J Moorhead, m	2
Total			12

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Wood Street, Corner Fourth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - $400,000 00.

Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and others Received upon the Most Favorable Terms consistent with Safe Banking.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY..........President
WILLIAM VANKIRK..........Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..........Cashier

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK..........President.
R. W. MACKAY..........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS..........Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

NO. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

CAPITAL..........$100,000

Incorporated by Legislature.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, Madison Bailey,
J. H. Walter, George Bingham,
Paul H. Hacke.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. RUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission,

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

J. K. AMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW
ESTABLISHED 1853.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

THE ONLY GRAIN WAREHOUSE
IN PITTSBURGH
WITH STEAM ELEVATOR AND TRACK CONNECTIONS.

LAING & McKALLIP,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, BALED HAY AND STRAW, all standard brands of HYDRAULIC CEMENTS, WHITE LIME, CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL COAL.

Offices—134 FIFTH AVE. and 347 LIBERTY ST. Warehouse and Yard—THIRTY-FIRST ST. and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOUR.

2,000 BARRELS FRESH GROUND FLOUR, from Old Wheat, Winter and Spring. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

APPLES, CIDER, POTATOES, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
305 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.
Consignments solicited. Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

GORDON'S FOOD

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

HORSES fed on this system are always in good and healthy condition.

COWS give as much milk as when fed on the rich Spring grass.

The Great Economical Food for Stock.

PITTSBURGH, August 30, 1875.

Dear Sir: We have used Gordon's Food for Horses and Cattle, and are pleased with its results, feeling satisfied that it is a good feed. We freely recommend its use, and shall continue to use it.

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Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR THE
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THE COMMERCIAL will continue to be, as it has been, a Republican paper, fearlessly devoted to a bold advocacy of the cardinal principles of the party. It will resist, as well and as prudently as it may, any attempt to force upon the party the support of THE THIRD-TERM MONSTROSITY; and while it will strive to maintain a place in the front rank in SUPPORTING AN HONEST PARTY POLICY, it will reserve to itself the right to OPPOSE ANY MEASURE NOT IN HARMONY WITH REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, even though it may emanate from men known as Republicans. It will STAND FIRM, ON ALL OCCASIONS, BY THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY adopted at Lancaster, which demands "HONEST MEN IN OFFICE—MEN WITH BRAINS ENOUGH TO KNOW DISHONESTY WHEN THEY SEE IT, AND COURAGE ENOUGH TO FIGHT IT WHEREVER THEY FIND IT."

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the Daily Commercial will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

Office of the Observer, U. S. Sig. Serv., Room 23, First National Bank
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 2, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.082	13	63	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	30.301	14	63	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.456	11	79	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer.. 30.324 Highest thermom....37
Mean thermom... 12.2 Lowest thermom....10

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Slight Fire in Allegheny.

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Allegheny firemen were summoned to Hemlock street, near Sandusky, by an alarm from box 42. On their arrival they found a slight blaze in the roof of a small frame dwelling in that locality, caused by a defective flue. It was put out by a Babcock, and no damage was done.

Railroad Accident.

A collision occurred, about eight o'clock yesterday morning on the Ebensburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a passenger train running into a ballast train, throwing the engines of both trains off the track. The engineer of the ballast train was instantly killed and the fireman had both legs crushed. The fireman and engineer of the passenger train were seriously injured.

The Late Safe Robbery.

Felix McDermitt, who was arrested on Tuesday for the robbery of the safe of Byers, McCullough & Co., yesterday confessed his guilt. He said he secreted himself in the warehouse before it was closed up for the evening. The safe, he stated, had been left unlocked, and he secured $321. He waived a hearing yesterday and was committed for trial by Mayor McCarthy. McDermitt has had quite an eventful career. He was convicted once of drawing all the water from the boilers at Byers, McCullough & Co.'s works, South Side, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and one to the Workhouse. Through the intervention of the firm his Workhouse sentence was remitted. He then captured a locomotive on the Connellsville Railroad, and was tried, convicted and sent to the Workhouse for that exploit.

City Survey Business.

A regular meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Aull in the chair.

The pay roll for January amounting to $421 77 was approved.

City Engineer Dempster reported the appointment of Mr. Edward M. Bigelow as chief of the survey corps. The appointment was approved.

Ordinances were affirmatively recommended as follows: Re-locating Murray avenue from Wilkins avenue to Four Mile run road; fixing grade of Madison street; relocating Heberton avenue.

The matter of re-locating Chestnut street from Carson street to Railroad street was referred to a sub-committee.

The plan of streets laid out by Linden Land Company, in the Fourteenth ward, and that of McCrickart & Montgomery in the Twenty-third ward were approved.

Burglary at Bulger.

On Monday afternoon, at Bulger station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, James Cochran, a blacksmith, and a young man named Adams, a discharged telegraph operator residing at that place, were arrested for the burglarization of the store of Mr. A. J. Russell, and taken to the Washington county jail. A search was made of Cochran's house and a considerable quantity of goods, identified by Mr. Russell, found. Cochran, it appears, had manufactured keys to the storeroom, and had been carrying on his nefarious practices for several years. Other goods, in piece, not identified by Mr. Russell, were found in Cochran's house, the inference being that the thieves belonged to a gang of depredators who operated over quite an extent of surrounding locality. Mr. Russell is the agent of the Commercial at Bulger. He is also station agent, postmaster and store keeper, and in all of these capacities is a thoroughly live, obliging, efficient, faithful and upright official and citizen. His losses, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable sum. Much credit is due to Messrs. Aiken, Cook, Smith, and other reputable residents of the neighborhood, for the prompt voluntary assistance they rendered Mr. Russell in bringing the thieves to book.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury is out in the case of B. Sweeny, indicted for keeping a disorderly house. The prosecutor was Philip Stack.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert McDonald, indicted for perjury, on oath of John Mariner, the indictment was quashed because it did not conform with the information. The prosecutor paid the costs.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of J. B. Leo, indicted for larceny, on oath of William Hoffmeyer.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Wm. McCloskey, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of James Smith.

Mary Monagan was found guilty of malicious mischief.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Garrett Kilhane, indicted for false pretenses, on oath of Mary Cavanaugh.

Francis J. McGuire was arraigned on an indictment charging misdemeanor in office. The defendant was an election inspector for the Second precinct of the Fifth ward, and at the election last November, when the ballot-box was opened for counting the votes, it was found that there were twenty-two more tickets in the box than there were names on the list of voters. It was also alleged that two votes were cast by proxy. When the returns were brought before the Court, and the facts above stated were represented to the Common Pleas Judges, the matter was referred to the Grand Jury, who found bills against the entire election board, together with the persons who are alleged to have cast the "proxies." At the request of the defendants, a severance was granted, and McGuire was the first of the defendants placed on trial. The case will be resumed this morning. The names of the other defendants appear in the trial list for to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. James McPhilamy, Geo. Warren *et al.*, Samuel Keating *et al.* (2), August Killmire, C. S. Black, W. M. Lewis *et al.*, James Braddock, Pat. White, Wm. Lewis, James Grady, B. Rafferty, P. C. Dean, H. L. Megraw, Ernst Wenst, John Monohan, Chas. Steinhauser, Louisa Daubman, Woitty Dumbrill, John Thompson, G. Mosey, John H. Cummings, John Parker, Daniel Hartz, Eliza Bell.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

George Gnier vs. Robert Glasgow *et al.*; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for six and a quarter cents and costs.

Eliza Clark vs. the West Penn Railroad Company, previously reported. Jury out.

Fred. Leitz vs. Adam Heyl. Verdict for plaintiff for twenty-five dollars damages.

Jasper M. Porter vs. administrators of John R. Bingler, deceased. John Rudolph Bingler was appointed guardian *ad litem* of the minor children of the deceased.

Wm. Neely, administrator of Wm. McKinney, deceased, vs. Allegheny Trust Company; action on a certificate of deposit. On trial.

Lewis vs. Ross *et al.* Verdict for plaintiff, $208 01.

Dennis Maloney vs. Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association. Verdict for plaintiff $295 57.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

John Kein vs. Cole & Irwin; previously reported. Jury out.

William Chambers vs. David Gregg; previously reported. Still on trial.

Richard Huntley vs. Priscilla Huntley; libel in divorce. Joseph S. Cook appointed commissioner to take testimony.

J. K. Lanahan vs. Luke Hutchison; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $176 90.

Amos Sarver vs. Thomas Throp; action of replevin. Verdict for defendant.

W. H. Holmes vs. Spencer & Gasper. Sheriff granted leave to pay into court the proceeds of sale of personal property of the defendants.

A. J. Pentecost vs. James Godfrey *et al.* On trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Michael Tiernan, deceased. A remittitur having been filed, Mr. Cole and wife, in right of the latter, asked for a partition of dower in real estate of decedent.

Wm. Porter *et al.* Bond of Wm. A. Herron, with sureties, for appropriation of proceeds of sale of certain real estate in Ogle county, Illinois, approved.

Estate of Thomas McClurg, deceased. Petition of Matilda C. Varner *et al.* for partition of the real estate, under the will. John Paul, A. B. Stevenson and William D. West, chosen Commissioners to make partition. Partition awarded and above named gentlemen appointed.

Estate of John G. Eldenmiller, deceased. Petition of Jacob Stephan, who paid amount decreed against administrator of estate, for order to be subrogated to the rights of the creditors against administrator and his sureties. Rule granted to show cause. Returnable February 19th.

Eliza E. Meaner, deceased. David Meanor, executor and trustee, was discharged on his own petition, subject to filing his accounts.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Committee—Sub-Committees Appointed.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening, Mr. John A. Fox in the chair.

The Mayor reported a number of resignations and dismissals from the force.

He also reported the appointment of Major Will M. Hartzell as Chief of Police, which was confirmed.

The bond of Henry Metzgar as Mayor's Clerk was presented and approved.

A number of bills were presented and approved.

The pay roll for the police force, amounting to $16,409 43, was presented and approved.

The Chair appointed the following joint standing committees:

On Clothing—Messrs. Foley, Hahn, William Kerr, McCandless and Meyer.

On Supplies—Messrs. Neeb, McKinley, H. Darlington, Hogle, Dickson and Barclay.

On Claims—Messrs. Thomson, Moore, Wainwright, Hahn and Reynolds.

On Station Houses—Messrs. Dickson, Kettenberg, Neeb, Acheson, B. Darlington, and Dietrich.

Auditing—Messrs. G. Fox, Laughran, Rolfe, Lappan and Jas. Kerr.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

Chief-of-Police Hartzell and Mayor's Clerk Metzgar have entered upon the duties of their respective positions.

The mails will soon be flooded with scurrilous "comic valentines" that now render some shop windows obscene.

Two tramps attacked a farmer, Tuesday night, on the Perrysville road, near the city line, and robbed him of $75.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth ward, to suggest candidates for nomination for council and ward officers, is talked of for Saturday evening next.

Richard Kidd and Peter Harrington were arrested yesterday by Officer Mulvaney for the larceny of a pair of boots, and, after a hearing before Mayor McCarthy, they were committed to jail for trial.

Gus. L. Braun was yesterday elected Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Mr. Braun is active and energetic, and, possessing every qualification, must make a good officer in this important body.

The large mass of earth near the Troy Hill basin, Allegheny, which slid several feet during the recent heavy rains, is to be removed. Laborers commenced the work of blasting and digging there yesterday.

THE REFORM SCHOOL

The Investigation Continued.

More Cruel Punishments.

The Wagon Whip and Cat-o'-Nine-Tails.

How Things were Managed in the Whip Shop—Startling Statement of Miss Annie Vanderkiste—Exchange of Civilities Between Counsel—The Prosecution Drawing to a Close—Another Session to be Held To-day.

The House Committee to investigate the management of the Reform School, were to have met at eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, to resume the examination of witnesses. At that hour, the Chairman, Mr. Plummer, had not arrived; and Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the defense, was also absent. The other members of the committee, however, were all present, and they concluded to proceed, Mr. Findley occupying the chair.

STATEMENT OF JAMES JACKSON.

James Jackson, sworn—Am now a substitute on the Lincoln Fire Company; was employed by Mr. Weaver in the whip shop; was there about one year, from August, 1874, to June, 1875; saw boys whipped very often; James Smith's flesh was badly cut up; Hunt, Assistant Superintendent, had stripped him naked and whipped him on the shoulders; Henry Reimensnyder had been reported; Hunt walked up to him and said he wanted to see him; Henry went out and came back in a few minutes; on his arms there were marks, and on his temple a bad mark; Henry said, "That's where he knocked me down; he stripped me of all but my stockings, and went at me with a whip, then with the cat-o'-nine tails." Have seen McIlhenny do his whipping in the shop; it was always on the bare skin, and on boys from ten to fifteen years old; I saw Avery whip a boy named McKiel; Avery told him to take off his coat; while doing so Avery had a team whip in his hand, and he tied a knot in the lash; after ten or twelve strokes he ordered the boy to take off his pants, and the rest of the whipping was on the bare skin; didn't see the effect of the whipping; shortly after McKiel was reported for bad work; Avery called him out and the boy soon came back saying he had been whipped with a "braided point" seven foot whip. His legs were badly cut up though no blood was flowing through the skin; saw two boys whipped at once; when McIlhenny wasn't on hand Avery did the whipping. I think that Reimensnyder's suffering after Hunt whipped him was a great as that of our Savior on the cross; McIlhenny once whipped a Lawrenceville boy named Sawders for bad work; he was whipped with his shirt up.

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Bigham—I hope the witnesses will be confined to what they saw, and not permitted to give mere hearsay evidence.

Mr. Gill—We want to get at these facts, and I hope you will not interrupt me.

Mr. Bigham—(Rising)—Have I any rights here?

Mr. Gill—I don't know whether you have or not. I ask the committee to restrain this gentleman.

Witness, to Mr. Gill—The material given the boys was sometimes good, sometimes bad.

To Mr. Bigham—The contractor furnished the material, leather, etc., for whips.

To Mr. Thornton—The boys as a general thing were good boys, they dare not be otherwise; they were whipped for the slightest offense.

REIMENSNYDER'S STORY.

Henry Reimensnyder, sworn—Came in December, 1874, was here a year all but two weeks; I took a knife out of the shops and got punished for it; Hunt took me in and took the clothes off me; first used the team whip for two minutes, then the cat-o'-nine-tails for five minutes; then the butt of the latter and struck me on the head so that I fell to one side; that made the mark I have. It was two weeks before I got over this. Before this, about three weeks, I was whipped again for not rolling the whips right; Hunt did it, he took my pants down and used a team whip for five minutes, making cuts on the sides of my legs; McIlhenny whipped me in the shop for bad cording on whip handles, it was a soft whip, he whipped me again for bad rolling, taking my pants down.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Plummer and Mr. Swartzwelder arrived while this witness was on the stand. Mr. Plummer had missed the train, by a minute or two, and had to take the street cars. Mr. Swartzwelder had been detained at court, and also had to take the slow line.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected to the manner in which Mr. Gill was eliciting the questions, and reminded the committee that they had already made a rule on the subject—permitting the witnesses to tell their stories in their own way, subject to such further examination, at the close, as might be proper.

The Chair—Some witnesses do not get on very well in giving testimony in narrative form, and must be questioned.

Mr. Swartzwelder—I shall ask the reading of the testimony already taken this morning, as soon as this witness is through.

The Chair—That can be done, certainly.

[The reporter then read the testimony, Mr. Swartzwelder taking notes of the same.]

Witness to Mr. Swartzwelder—Am seventeen years of age; work at the Excelsior Glass Works; my mother put me in here; was told to come here to-day; the gentleman who told me is not here now; never told this story to any one, and didn't know I was coming here till 11 o'clock last night; mother put me here for not behaving, going out at nights; worked in the whip shop, and was whipped for bad work, not for refusing to work; was whipped four times altogether; don't mind who was present when McIlhenny whipped me; the time my knee was cut he hit me twenty times; Hunt whipped me four weeks after that for bad work; hadn't been told my work was bad; it was put on the slate; these four whippings were all I got here, two by Hunt and two by McIlhenny; never was whipped without some cause.

ANOTHER RENCONTRE.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Were you arrested for pilfering before coming here?

Mr. Gill—(to witness)—Don't answer that question.

Mr. Swartzwelder (to Mr. Gill)—Address yourself to the committee, sir, and not to the witness, or to me.

Mr. Gill—I must protest against treating the witnesses unfairly.

Mr. Swartzwelder then spoke with considerable warmth, making these point: that every inmate was here for some offense; that, being restrained of their liberty, and punished for violation of the rules, they naturally harbored feelings of revenge and resentment—a disposition to "get even" with the officers; that for these reasons—to show their bias and test their credibility—their previous character was a subject of legitimate inquiry. If the character of the witnesses was not to be considered—witnesses who had evidently been trained—the investigation would be a mockery and a humbug.

Mr. Gill, in a somewhat excited manner, denied the imputation that a single witness had been prompted or trained. He then proceeded to ask some additional questions, but was again stopped by Mr. Swartzwelder, who insisted that some rule must be observed.

Mr. Gill hoped that no technicalities would be interposed.

Mr. Swartzwelder—It is hornbook law that, after a witness has been examined in chief, and cross-examined, he cannot be interrogated again, in chief, except but new matter drawn out in cross-examination. I will hold Mr. Gill to that rule.

Mr. Plummer—That rule is proper, and Mr. Gill will please not re-examine, except in regard to new matter drawn out in cross-examination.

JACKSON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The testimony of James Jackson having been read over by the reporter, Mr. Swartzwelder proceeded to cross-examine the witness, eliciting the following answers: Am not now regularly employed; have not had permanent work since I left the institution; Mr. Weaver employed me here, not the institution; I am firmly convinced of the truth of what I say about that boy suffering as severely as our Savior on the cross, as I am of any other fact to which I have testified; made no complaints about the severe whipping to any of the officers; have talked about them to others, and thought they ought to be investigated; do not think the institution did any good to any of the boys, with one or two exceptions.

The committee took a recess for dinner.

MORE SEVERE WHIPPINGS.

Gotleib Gang sworn—Was in the institution a year and five months; was whipped severely twice; always on the bare skin; saw colored boy (Catlin) whipped with a large whip, by Mr. McElhany; he told the boy to take his shirt off, but the boy didn't do it fast enough, and he tore it off and whipped him till the blood ran; a boy named Fowler was whipped badly; you could lay your finger in one place where he was cut; I was whipped but four times; was whipped for talking; Mr. Avery never whipped me; Miss Pease would sometimes whip every boy in the line, because one or two would talk; she used a rawhide, and struck the boys over the hands, sometimes drawing the blood; Mr. McElhany favored some boys, and let them off, while he would whip others; those whipped were called ringleaders; we were whipped for playing rough in the yard; we were allowed to play marbles and ball; I worked in the whip shop, and had to work till my task was done; Mr. Weaver was nearly always there, and he reported us for misconduct and punishment; my first whipping was for not doing my work right; second for rough play, and third for talking in the hall. Never saw any one whipped over the clothes, always on the bare skin; Miss Pease whipped me on the hands. [This witness showed marks on his left leg, made by the whip.]

Cross-examined—We were allowed to play foot ball, and base ball, and also had music.

M'ELHANY AND WEAVERS' BRUTALITY.

Albert Swinehart, sworn—Was in the institution nine or ten months; worked in the whip shop, and was whipped about twenty times by Mr. McElhany; was whipped and knocked senseless by Mr. Weaver, and had my arm dislocated; the trouble was about my task; I said my task was done, and he denied it, before ever looking at the slate; I said I had turned my work in as it was done, and he seized a "stock" and knocked me senseless with it; he knocked me under the sewing machine, put my arm out of place, kicked and tramped me down, telling me to lie there or he would kill me; told Mr. Avery about it, and he said he would see I was not abused in that way again; Mr. McGiffin helped to pull my arm into place; saw Weaver strike another boy on the nose, and knock him off his seat; he called me a son of a ——, called other boys hounds, thieves, and such things. Saw McElhany whip five boys at one time, stark naked. Mr. Avery whipped me once only—that was because he did not know which boy did the thing. Some boy had dropped some marbles from the landing, after shutting up time, and they rattled; all the boys on the landing were brought down and whipped by Mr. Avery, so he would be sure he had the right one. Mr. McElhany struck me once with a bunch of keys, and knocked me down. I had the worst associations here I ever saw in my life.

CHEATING THE BOYS.

A boy named Garvey, who kept our work, would cheat us on every occasion; Mr. Weaver paid Garvey for cheating the boys and making them do more work than their task; Garvey was an inmate, but he kept our time; I know he was paid, for he told me so, and I saw him with money. I could not report to Mr. Avery, because Mr. McElhany said it would not be good for me if I did. I learned many bad things while I was here; the boys talked about stealing and drinking; they swore, talked about bad women, and indulged in bad practices, I don't like to tell all the bad things we did.

Cross-examined—We never had prayers except on Sunday; they said a blessing at breakfast; Mr. Avery never talked to me privately about my conduct; he talked to us on Sunday, when he preached; Mr. Avery was always kind to the boys; my worst complaint is against Weaver and McElhany; I heard bad talk and swearing before I came to the institution; I am now tending bar for Jimmy Donovan.

To Mr. Gill—I told Mr. McElhany about Garvey cheating me in my work, and he said he would see about it.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—I never complained to any of the managers about my ill-treatment.

To Mr. Thornton—Know several boys who were here when I was, who are now in the penitentiary. Butler, Rudiger and Garvey are there, and there are eight or nine others I cannot name now.

STATEMENT OF MISS PLOTTS.

Miss Rebecca Plotts, sworn—Was housekeeper here for two weeks; a case of whipping by Miss McCoy I thought improper; it was a little girl ten years of age; the girl came to me without her supper; she said to Miss McCoy that Mrs. Avery would not let her have supper, when Miss McCoy fell to whipping her, with her open hand, on the head and face. It was a severe whipping. Miss McClelland requested me once to feel a little boy's pulse; did so, and found it weak; said I thought most of the children's pulses were weak from insufficient diet; this was bread and molasses and coffee for breakfast, and meat soup, bread and water for dinner; supper the same as breakfast; sometimes they had boiled potatoes; the meat was good and never tainted; saw a girl with a fool's cap on; Mr. Avery asked Miss McCoy to make one, and she did so; it was put on Mary McDermott and she was made to sit in the room before them all for half a day, with her hands tied. Mary had written a note and put it under a boy's plate in the dining room. Mr. Avery once said, in the chapel, that it had been said that of all the convicts in the penitentiary the Refuge boys were the worst. I spoke once to one of the teachers regarding the use of moral suasion with the inmates, and she laughed at me, saying I would soon get over that. I did not regard the treatment reformatory in its character. Miss McCoy seemed severe, harsh and high tempered. I resigned in two weeks, because my duties were too laborious, and the place was cold, cheerless and isolated. I did not like to stay where there was so much unkindness to the children.

Cross-examined—I did not get along well with Miss McCoy, and that was one reason why I left.

A FEARFUL TALE.

Miss Annie Vanderkiste, sworn—Was an inmate here; left in 1874; had been here two years and ten months; was about fourteen when I came here; I was whipped here three times by Mr. Avery in one evening; was tied to a chair with a rope and had a handkerchief over my face; Maggie Conway was whipped with me; the third stroke of the whip it broke; Avery said he would bend me or break me; he got another whip and told Miss McCoy to whip me till he came back—that he would go and sit in his easy chair and read the news, and for her to whip me until he returned; when he came back he whispered something to Miss McCoy, and she said there was no blood on my back yet; I had my underclothes removed and a calico dress put on, and he whipped me again; he said he could draw the blood, and if necessary bathe my back with salt water. I was whipped three times that evening, and each time the girls were brought out on line to see the whipping. The whip-lash cut around, and my breasts were bleeding; I could feel the blood on them. I was put in my room and kept there for four months. Was whipped at another time because I refused to have the handcuffs put on. Mr. Avery whipped me, put a cap over my face and put the handcuffs on; they were kept on for weeks, day and night, and I will carry the marks to my grave. [Showed scar on left wrist.] Miss McCoy once whipped me with the butt of a whip; the side of my head was all cut. I said, "Miss McCoy, have you no mercy?" She said, "No, not for such vile, low creatures as you." I think this whipping was for giving impudence. I was locked up another time, in a room, for over three months; I got rheumatism there, a thing I never had in my life before; the room was cold; there was frost on the walls, and the bed clothes were damp. My offenses were, either trying to escape, or for impudence. Miss McCoy never gave me kind advice, but Mr. Avery did. Believe Miss McCoy gave some of the girls good advice but she was no friend of mine. I was whipped at another time by Miss Byington; that time I was handcuffed, and tied to a chair; the whipping was severe; I am worse now than I was when I came here; I knew nothing about bad before I came here; I was raised in the Episcopal Church Home, and never heard bad things there; was sent from the Home to a private family, and was sent to the Refuge because I couldn't do enough work to suit the people I was with; heard Miss McGaffey call one of the inmates a w——e. We were often told, by the lady officers, that we were sent here because of our bad passions, and that we could not look at a boy without having our evil passions excited. I was told it was doubtful whether I was legitimate, as I had been raised in an orphan asylum. Miss McGaffey was matron of the Algeo House, the place where the little girls were kept. I now live with a private family on Penn avenue.

To Mr. Gill—Was four weeks in the lock-up, kept on bread and water; that was for impudence. Saw Mr. Avery kick Kate Hooper for swearing. Once I had the handcuffs on and Mr. Avery said it was a shame that a well grown woman like me—developed sufficiently to be married and a mother—should be in that position.

Mr. Plummer—How did he know you were developed?

Witness—I do not know.

To Mr. Gill—Miss McCoy told me I ought to be ashamed acting up so high, as it was uncertain how I came into the world—whether I was legitimate or not. They said my mother was a bad woman and they had no right to say that, as they knew nothing about my mother, nor do I. I was kept for four days without food or drink. Mr. Avery once took me to the boy's side, and locked me in a cell by myself over his library. He said he would be my jailor. I could hear conversations in the library, when the persons talked loud.

AN UNEXPECTED BIT OF TESTIMONY.

Mr. Gill—What did you hear concerning yourself?

Mr. Swartzwelder—I object, as the evidence would be hearsay.

Mr. Plummer—Was the conversation about yourself?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Plummer—Then let us have it.

Witness—Dr. Daly asked Avery why he put me up in that room, and Avery said he wanted to take me in hand himself, to see what he could do with me. Dr. Daly said it was a shame that a girl who had been raised in the Episcopal Home, like me, should act so; and if he had his way he would give me a dose that would put me asleep for all time.

Mr. Swartzwelder—The admission of such testimony is not only an outrage upon justice, but it puts a blot upon the reputation of a most reputable physician and worthy citizen.

Mr. Plummer—O, the committee understands the nature of the testimony, and know how to view it. No one supposes for a moment that Dr. Daly would suggest poisoning, or that he made use of such language, unless in a jocular way.

Mr. Gill—The testimony is only to show cruelty.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Mr. Gill has accomplished his purpose—to get the testimony into the newspapers, no matter who suffers by it.

Mr. Plummer—Let the investigation go on.

Cross-examined—The witness was subjected to a cross-examination, and detailed the two escapes and the several attempts to escape in which she had participated. It was for escaping, and attempting to escape, that she was so severely punished. She admitted that she was ringleader in these attempts. On administering the first whipping, Mr. Avery expressed regret, but never afterwards.

To Mr. Plummer—For four days I was without water to wash my hands or face.

To Mr. Gill—I knew no bad when I came here, and all the bad I knew I learned in the institution. I learned all about bad women, learned how to curse and swear, smoke and drink.

ABOUT GETTING WITNESSES.

Mr. Swinehart, recalled by Mr. Swartzwelder—When I was subpœned, I was told that if I did not attend it would be a fine of one thousand dollars, or six months imprisonment. Mr. Vickers subpœned me.

Mr. Gill—There has been a persistent attempt to destroy Mr. Vickers, for some reason or other.

Mr. Swartzwelder—I only wish to show the means used to get some of these witnesses here.

Mr. Gill—Will you please hear the Sergeant at Arms, as to this matter.

Mr. Plummer—For the benefit of all parties, I wish to state that Mr. Vickers was requested by the committee, to assist the Sergeant at Arms, (who is an entire stranger,) and for this he has the thanks of the committee. No one should regard him as performing any superservicable work, as such an impression would be very unjust.

Mr. Vickers had the same witness recalled and in answer to questions the witness stated that one of the officers of the institution asked him who subpœned him, and Mr. Avery asked him if he was to receive any compensation for testifying.

Mr. Thornton stated that Mr. Vickers had been of great service to the committee, and he thought it unjust to impugn his motives.

Mr. Swartzwelder said he had no special fault to find against Mr. Vickers, but it was his duty to draw out any proper fact in the case.

It was now near adjourning time, and there being no other witnesses present, the Committee adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, at the same place. The testimony in regard to cruel treatment is all in, and the prosecution expects to close to-day.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Record of 1875—Report of Inspector Reed.

Yesterday, Mr. R. M. Reed, Building Inspector, submitted his annual report of his office during the past year. Following is a tabulated statement of the buildings constructed, and the value of the same:

Wards.	No. Buildings.	Value.
First	6	$25,550
Second	1	3,000
Third	13	188,490
Fourth	7	27,000
Fifth	26	53,800
Sixth	28	55,800
Seventh	2	5,000
Eighth	11	17,600
Ninth	6	18,900
Tenth	4	5,900
Eleventh	33	77,900
Twelfth	15	31,200
Thirteenth	22	44,500
Fourteenth	26	129,200
Fifteenth	13	29,600
Sixteenth	23	26,900
Seventeenth	45	75,400
Eighteenth	18	24,800
Nineteenth	16	50,500
Twentieth	29	74,800
Twenty-first	17	38,000
Twenty-second	7	25,600
Twenty-third	5	9,490
Twenty-fourth	3	2,900
Twenty-fifth	6	10,400
Twenty-sixth	17	34,400
Twenty-seventh	7	13,900
Twenty-eighth	4	18,700
Twenty-ninth	3	4,500
Thirtieth	3	6,400
Thirty-first	9	9,900
Thirty-second	15	31,800
Thirty-third	1	1,500
Thirty-fourth	4	16,100
Thirty-fifth	2	2,900
Thirty-sixth	13	18,000
Total	442	$1,205,800

During the year ten buildings were condemned and taken down, thirteen condemned and repaired, and seven chimneys and five walls condemned and repaired. The receipts from permits aggregated $1,693, which was paid into the City Treasury. The Inspector states that building costs at least thirty per cent. less than it did three years ago. Special mention is made in the report to the German Lutheran church edifice at Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, and the Sixth U. P. church building in the East End, the former of which will cost $100,000 and the latter $26,000.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Organization for the Year.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor met yesterday and organized for the ensuing year. On motion of Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, B. C. Sawyer, Esq., was called to the chair, and on motion of Mr. Kincaid, Gen. Sweitzer was chosen temporary secretary.

Messrs. Boggs, Jones, Finch and Osborne, the members elected Tuesday by Councils, were sworn in and took their seats.

On motion of Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, James T. Kincaid was re-elected President. On motion of Alderman Shaffer, the board proceeded with the election of a Secretary and Assistant Secretary. Messrs. J. B. Williams and G. L. Braun were nominated for the position of Secretary. The latter was elected by a vote of eight to four. James S. Todd was nominated as Assistant Secretary and elected by acclamation.

A committee of three on salaries were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Shaffer, Jones and Hays.

Adjourned.

Jail Prisoners Poisoned.

Five colored men, prisoners in the County Jail, named J. Ridgley, Joseph Rodgers, Wm. Rodgers, Wm. Britton and Richard Walker, were taken ill on Tuesday afternoon, soon after eating a mince pie which had been sent to Ridgley by his wife. Dr. McKelvy, the Jail Physician, was summoned, and upon learning the symptoms of the sick ones he expressed the opinion that they had been poisoned. The two men who suffered the greatest pain were Wm. Rodgers and Wm. Britton, the other three having considerably improved by six o'clock in the evening. About ten or eleven o'clock Tuesday night it was feared that Britton would die, but under the treatment of Dr. McKelvy his condition was much better last evening, as is also that of Rodgers. The nature of the poison has not yet been ascertained, but the physician has taken a piece of the pie for the purpose of analyzation, and will soon be able to report whether it contained poison.

Yesterday was groundhog—but what's the use?

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Proposed Plan for Technical Instruction in Our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am glad that the learned Chancellor of the University is sufficiently interested in the public schools to discuss and advocate Industrial education in connection therewith. I have all along construed his articles in their general tenor, as being opposed, *in toto* to its connection with the public schools, on the grounds of overburdensome taxation; but if I understand the Doctor now, his opposition simply amounts to this: There should be no extravagant appropriations and expenditures of money until a definite plan is proposed as a base of operations; and I agree with him entirely on this point.

I have no more connection with the committee in charge of this subject than Dr. Woods, and what I have written has been without any knowledge of the plans of that committee, if they ever had a definite plan. But we know the committee is a good one, and will do what is right. I simply write as an earnest advocate of industrial education, and have already expressed myself as opposed to any local taxation for its support either in connection with the High School, or as a separate local establishment, except, of course, an indirect tax. I have also opposed its connection with the University or any other private institution, for the simple reason that it must be either a State or a local institution. If in connection with the High School, it would inevitably lead to local taxation, and its complex nature of State and local interests would militate against the general institution as a whole, so that it would eventually become "a house divided against itself." In general the same argument will apply to the University.

WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE.

I am in favor of nothing short of fully equipped industrial schools, such as those now in successful operation in France and Germany. But we should "make haste slowly" in striving to reach this perfection. In these, trades adapted to the various localities are learned in their completeness, and intelligent and skilled workmen sent out into the various manufacturing industries of these countries. This nation will never be in a condition to compete successfully with the manufacturing interests of France, Germany and England until she has fully recognized these important auxiliaries, and has in successful operation such schools as those in Cruezot and Besancon, France, the Apprentice schools in Belgium and the industrial schools throughout Germany. And I have such an abiding faith in the potency of these schools in stimulating and improving the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and commercial industries of the country, as to venture the "pioneer" assertion that an outlay of an aggregate of a million and a half of dollars appropriated for the establishment of eastern, central and western industrial schools would in less than a decade, influence a tenfold return through increased industrial activities and the production of national wealth. An industrial school in Pittsburgh, for the encouragement and establishment of edge-tool and cutlery manufacturing alone, would furnish a home market for our iron and steel works, and enable us to supply a large portion of the Middle, Western and Southern States with edge-tools and cutlery equal to those of Sheffield, which has for a century mainly supplied our markets and received our gold.

But as there is little prospect of a larger appropriation now, than fifty thousand dollars to be divided among the High Schools of the State, a plan for the above, adopted to the manufacturing interest of our city would at present, be useless.

A PLAN SUGGESTED.

What can be done then with about eight thousand dollars, Pittsburgh's share of the fifty thousand dollars; and the one hundred thousand which I understand the Legislature is being petitioned for? Simply this:

1. Increase the course in drawing, and mechanics in the ward schools. Take the time for this increase from the time now, worse than lost, which is spent in memorizing the unnecessary details of local geography, the rules, conjugations, declensions, notes, remarks &c., in technical grammar, and the unnecessary details of United States history.

2. Effect in the Academical Department of the High School, three or four two year courses, or departments as follows: English Classical, Mathematical, and Scientific. The two last courses to be arranged with special reference and adaptation to our local industries, embracing an extended course in Mechanical Drawing and Original Designing of machinery, architecture, &c., in the Mathematical Department; and an extended course in practical physics with the use of apparatus and machinery, and extended practice by the pupils in the Chemical laboratory by actual experiments and manipulations in the Scientific department.

3. If the citizens of Pittsburgh succeed in securing an additional appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for our High School (and no one should oppose it; for other parts of the State, will get get it if we do not), to be used independently of the State, let it be used in the erection of a separate building, or in the extension of one of the wings of the present building, for Chemical and Physical laboratories, and equipments of machinery, apparatus and models for the practical applications of the theoretical technics embraced in the above courses.

4. Allow the pupils from the ward schools on passing the required examinations, to elect the department they desire to enter, in order to bring the mathematical and scientific departments in which is incorporated the technical instruction within reach of the many.

This last provision will be stoutly opposed by the majority of the High School Faculty, on the ground that it would interfere with "full orbed education," and that the course in technics, etc., should be a post graduate course and should not be commenced until the pupils have completed the four years' course. Will Dr. Woods be kind enough to give his opinion on this point? I claim that the class of pupils who go out of our public schools into trades, &c., have not the means, nor can they spare the time to take the four years course, in which is embraced many studies they do not want to pursue, before entering upon this post graduate course; and even if they had they would then be too old to enter upon an apprenticeship. The chances for success are against a young man who commences to learn a trade after he is eighteen years of age. Hence I claim that the post graduate plan would make the instruction for the benefit of the few, and deprive the many (who ought to receive its benefits), of it entirely.

The above in my opinion is the best that can be done at present, with technical training in the public schools. This provision in itself would turn the minds of young men and boys in the direction of trades and skilled labor, and would prove a blessing to scores of those who are now looking toward the *learned* professions which they will never reach. It would also put our public schools in a normal condition, so to speak, and and prepare the pupils for entering a complete Industrial school, or to enter upon an apprenticeship at once. Then let the bill dividing the State into three industrial school sections—Eastern, Middle and Western—pass the Legislature as a ground work for future appropriations, and the establishment of these State schools when the people are fully prepared for it.

D.

THE EXPERIMENTAL DAM.

Efforts to Have It Located at Bellaire.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday contains the following significant statement:

We saw yesterday a letter from Col. Ben. Wilson to Capt. John McLure in regard to a project that has been already discussed at Washington, viz: the advisability, in view of the opposition of the Pittsburgh coal men to locating the experimental dam just below that city, of locating it at Bellaire. Col. Merrill, the engineer in charge, who discussed the matter so strenuously in favor of the dam, at recent meetings of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, names Bellaire as the next point for an experimental dam in case the location at Pittsburgh is abandoned, of which there is now a possibility, owing to the bitter opposition of the large and influential coal interest at that point.

The building of such a dam would give us a fine harbor from Bellaire to Wheeling, and would necessitate the expenditure of about $500,000 in this immediate vicinity, which, of itself, is something that the people hereabouts would not object to by any means at this particular time.

If Pittsburgh has really made up her mind to reject this projected river improvement, we trust that it will fall, as a nice sugar plum, into the hands of our Bellaire neighbors; more especially as said plum will divide itself quite liberally up and down the shore and dispense a portion of its sweets in our own midst.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was a large audience at the Opera House, last evening—not so large as that of Monday, however. It is probable that the warm fireside at home was the greater attraction, or, maybe, a great many had attacks of influenza and kindred disorders, superinduced by the all too sudden and severe fall in the temperature.

Mr. Barry Sullivan appeared in the character of *Othello;* and while he gave a powerful rendering of the part, did not so well please us as in either *Richard* or *Richelieu*. In those scenes where the passions of love, jealousy and revenge were struggling for the mastery, his acting was very effective, and won the heartiest of applause.

Mr. Cathcart essayed the part of *Iago*, but was not equal to it in any respect. In fact, he was decidedly weak and unsatisfactory. Miss Kate Fletcher made a really good *Desdemona*, and very fairly divided the honors of the evening. Mr. Waverly's *Cassio* was passable, while Mrs. Baker's *Emilia* was about as good a picture as anything she has ever given us. Messrs. Dean, Owen and Ellis did what they had to do quite cleverly.

This evening "Macbeth" will be produced, with Mr. Sullivan in the title *role*. Mrs. Effie Ellsler will make first appearance here this season, and play *Lady Macbeth*, in which she is sure to give pleasure.

Library Hall.

Maffitt & Tyler's company produced "Humpty Dumpty" at Library Hall last night to an audience of only fair numbers. The pantomime has been so changed since its last presentation here that it is difficult to recognize it. Maffitt, as everybody knows, is the clown *par excellence*, and can force a laugh from ever so morose a person by his inimitable drollery. All the tricks were new and worked to a charm. Miss Louise Boshell makes a charming *Columbine*, while Ravel's *Harlequin* is capital. The variety olio introduced in the second act is rather better than anything of the kind yet given here. The Almonte brothers, three in number, do a very neat tumbling and acrobatic act; Edward Charles Dunbar, a very pleasing tenor, sings a budget of good songs; Louis Boshell's act on the floating wire is elegant; Kynock and Smith give an exhibition of parlor skating. The "Milanese Minstrel," who looks suspiciously like Dunbar, plays on the "Italian Shepherd's pipe" and sings; and little Todd, a German boy of ten years, performs wonderful feats of balancing on an elevated pyramid, and turns twenty or thirty somersaults in one spot. As a whole, "Humpty Dumpty" was never better given. It will be repeated to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Trimble's showed no empty benches last night. Angie Schott, the Big Four, John T. Kelley, Alice D'Erina, Lottie Forrest, Joe Norton, Lew and Frank Collins and the other stars gave a varied and highly entertaining performance, and reaped any amount of applause. The female minstrels, too, added their share. All will appear again this evening, and in an entire change of programme.

The Humane Society.

The Humane Society held its weekly meeting yesterday. Mr. Street reported the work of the past week. He said it had come to his knowledge that a teamster on Brownsville avenue was in the habit of working his horses both night and day and suit would be brought against the offender to-day.

Mr. Street stated that the parties lately engaged in cock-fighting at McKee's Rocks had been prosecuted before Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, and warrants for their arrest issued. A number of the offenders had been arrested and fined $20 each. The others, hearing of the heavy fines imposed on their companions in guilt, managed to have themselves prosecuted before another Alderman, who fined them only $10. Mr. Street thinks that dodge will not work, and it is his intention to have the cases acted on by the magistrate before whom the parties were originally prosecuted.

When a man is too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal, he sits in a lager beer saloon, frowns ominously at the free lunch counter, and remarks to his brother in exile, "The country's going to the dogs."

AGAINST SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Large Citizens' Meeting in Allegheny—Discussion of and Resolutions Against "Bill No. 6."

There was a large attendance at the meeting of citizens held last evening in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, school house, to remonstrate against "Bill No. 6," which proposed to divide the cities of the Commonwealth into five classes. The meeting was organized with the following officers:

Chairman—W. F. Trimble; Vice Chairman—Messrs. Jacob Painter, J. S. Slagle, Dr. Thomas C. Wallace, Wm. Davidson, Dr. W. T. Maderia, A. Garrison, James O'Hara, A. Guckinheimer, D. L. Patterson, Thomas Jones, Robert McKnight, John Heath, Joseph Horne, Philip Reamer, Richard Gray, B. T. Jones, George Lysle, Sr., John B. Chambers. Secretaries—I. N. Patterson, J. C. Kay, H. Denny McKnight, W. W. Tyson, C. Steffer and reporters of the press.

The following gentlemen were appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: S. P. Ross, S. A. Johnston, D. W. Riggs, E. Robinson, Jacob Klee.

When this committee had retired T. H. Baird Patterson, Esq., addressed the meeting on the subject of special legislation. The speaker, to illustrate the wisdom of abolishing special legislation, exhibited a volume of the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature in contrast with the volumes that held the laws of former sessions. The contrast spoke volumes in favor of the abolition of special legislation, making a volume less than one-tenth the size of some of its predecessors. The speaker was opposed to all legislation based on population. He showed that by classification of cities any bill could be passed to suit any city, and thus open the door to special legislation. He would have a general law regulating the wants of any city or corporation. Otherwise the privileges or immunities of any city would be placed in the hands of parties entirely irresponsible, and lead to log rolling. This phase in our Constitution was, said the speaker, the only door left open to special legislation and certain politicians had influence enough in the Constitutional Convention to prevent the closing of this door. There were so many abuses to correct that it was almost impossible to correct all, and this, the greatest evil, was the hardest to conquer and was only partly strangled. The remedy proposed by the speaker was to pass a law giving the courts power to provide for the exigencies of the people at large when they could be heard and justice done.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Johnston from the Committee on Resolutions, read the following report:

Whereas, Special legislation was one of the great evils, to correct which, made it necessary for a Constitutional Convention; and

Whereas, The offspring of that convention, the new Constitution, does provide for this evil, especially; and

Whereas, It is sought to avoid a plain provision of the Constitution as to special legislation, by passage, through our Legislature, of an act (House bill No. 6) by which the city of Allegheny will be placed in a class by herself (contradiction in term); and

Whereas, the passage of said act ("bill No. 6") would place this city outside and beyond the safeguards of the new Constitution, as to special legislation aforesaid, and that too by a mere act of Assembly; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st That we are strongly opposed to any change of our present status or relation to the new Constitution, or any change that would place the city of Allegheny by itself as to legislation, and challenge the interior power that would make our city the subject of a miserable paradox, to wit: receiving special laws made under a general act, and general laws made under a special act.

2d. That we respectfully request our representatives at Harrisburg to have House bill No. 6 withdrawn, and to use their best efforts to prevent any change in the present classification of cities of this State.

Mr. Alex. Patterson moved the adoption of the report, which motion was carried.

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. S. S. D. Thompson offered the following:

Resolved, That our representatives in Councils be instructed to insist upon having the force in the Engineer's and other city offices reduced.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we will oppose the election of any and all persons who will not in every possible way oppose the increase of our indebtedness, or the making of any improvements, except those which cannot possibly be done without.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the citizens of this meeting, that with the present revenue of Allegheny, our debt could be largely reduced each year were proper economy observed in the management of our municipal affairs, and that hereafter we shall expect to see a large reduction of our indebtedness.

Mr. Johnston supported the resolutions in a lengthy speech. He called attention to the McClure avenue and Wood's run sewer jobs, showing how innocently an ordinance had been introduced into Councils for the issue of $25,000 worth of bonds, where the projected improvement could not have been made for $100,000, and the property along the line would not pay if sold for the improvement.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Alexander Patterson moved that Allegheny legislators be instructed hereafter to submit all legislation affecting Allegheny city, to Councils for their ratification.

Mr. S. P. Ross moved to amend by having it understood that Councils submit said legislation to the people for their approval or rejection. The motion as amended passed.

A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Patterson and Johnston for their addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

Administrator's Sale.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be noticed that the Monongahela Foundry, Machine and Mill Furnishing Shops, situated at No. 36 Water street, will be offered at Administrators sale to-day, the sale beginning at eleven o'clock A. M. The sale will take place on the premises and should not fail to be well attended, as the opportunity offered is one which cannot fail to demand the attention of capitalists, embracing, as it does, one of the most complete establishments of its character to be found in the city and its location one of the very best. For terms of sale and other important particulars see advertisement.

The appointment of Major Will M. Hartzell, as Chief of Police, was confirmed by the Police Committee last evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homeopathic preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

Cremation in India.

Hon. John M. Francis, who is now on a tour around the world, writes to his paper, the Troy *Times*, an interesting account of what he saw in the metropolis of India. One of the interesting sights he witnessed in Calcutta was the process of cremation, as practiced by the natives. There were three funeral pyres in full blaze in the burning ghaut when Mr. Francis visited the place, and coolies were employed tending the fires. A corpse was borne to the ground upon a stretcher; the husband of the deceased, with a few friends, accompanied it. All were coolies, and this was a funeral in low life. The bereaved husband occupied some time in bargaining for wood at the place for its sale close by, and further time was spent in arranging with the "stokers" to do the necessary work. Finally the material for the fire was brought in and built up in sections to the height of perhaps four feet, the coolies then uncovered the corps, took the silver rings from the fingers and arms and handed them to the husband, annointed the body and head with some greasy substance and then the body was conveyed to the pyre; it was placed lengthwise upon the pyre, the legs only being doubled up at the knees, so that the body should be circumscribed to the length of the wood. The wood was heaped upon the body, a place being left open for the exposure of the face. A Hindoo priest then presented himself and a lighted fagot was handed to the husband, who passed three times around the pyre, swinging his fagot thrice as he completed each circuit; then he set fire to the pyre from kindlings underneath, and soon the whole pile was in flames. There was the poor husband, weighed down with grief; yet, under religious injunction, he was required to set fire to combustibles for the burning of his wife's body to ashes. He was very poor; the Brahmin priest had stripped him of his last penny as the price of his blessing. His countenance bore the expression of despair as he watched the crackling, roaring flames of that funeral pyre. The Hindoos burn all their dead, and for sanitary reasons cremation is considered desirable in that densely populated country. It is not true that the ashes of the subjects of cremation are preserved; they are mingled with the ashes of the wood, and a separation of the two would be impossible.

Effect of the Night Air.

The Providence *Journal* says: The *Westminster Review* quotes from Miss Nightingale some very sensible remarks on the subject of night air. Her accomplishments as a scholar, and her experience as a nurse gives great weight to her views on this important subject. She says the dread of night air is an extraordinary fallacy. What air can we breathe at night but a night air? Our only choice lies between pure night air from without or foul night air from within. It is unaccountable that most people prefer the latter. What would they say if it is proved to be true that one-half of the disease that we suffer from are occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window during most nights in the year can never hurt any one. In great cities night air is often the purest and best that can be obtained during the twenty-four hours. Therefore in town it would be better, if either must be done, to shut the windows during the day than during the night for the sake of the sick. The absence of the smoke and the quiet of the streets make the night the best time for airing the patients. A physician, considered as high medical authority on consumption and climate, asserts that the air in London is never so pure as after ten o'clock at night. An immense amount of fresh air is required for healthy respiration. The average respiration of a man is estimated at twenty-four cubic inches and the avarage number of respirations during a minute is twenty. Therefore, 400 cubic feet of air pass through the lungs of an ordinary man in twenty-four hours. And yet, knowing these facts, we shut up our house and go to sleep without a thought for the supply of the life-giving oxygen, as necessary for the well-being of the delicate tissues of the lungs as food is for the renewal of the tissues of the body. If we had to buy pure air as we do precious stones we would soon appreciate its worth. Because it is "free as air" we are unwilling to take the pains and care to regulate our windows for its judicious supply, and carelessly breathe a tainted atmosphere, which brings disease and the thousand ills to which flesh is heir as the penalty for the transgression of physical laws.

You can't make both ends meet unless you begin with one.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of Washington county will hold a convention on Thursday, 17th inst., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* comes to the defense of Congressman Stenger, and says his vote against the Centennial appropriation was "independent and conscientious."

The Republicans of Harrisburg last week placed the following municipal ticket in the field: Mayor—John D. Patterson; Treasurer—Wm. Sheesley; Supervisor—First district, Lewis Tress; second district, John Gaitor.

A defalcation of $8,756 37 has been found in the accounts of Simon J. Miller, late Treasurer of Westmoreland county. As a consequence there is a great flutter in the Democratic camp of that stronghold. Mr. Miller pleads innocence of all knowledge of a defalcation, and says he has not speculated or indulged in other vicious habits.

Mr. Walter, editor of the Delaware county *Republican*, is of the opinion that *accidental* members of Congress or the State Legislature, are never of much account. Stenger, of Franklin, and Cochran, of Allegheny, both Democrats, slipped into Congress between two Republicans, and now their constituents find them voting against an appropriation for the Centennial, and express a good deal of indignation at their course. If Republicans, by whom they were elected, expected better things at their hands, they have been disappointed, and the verdict is "served them right." We can assure Mr. Walter that Stenger and Cochran feel very much smaller now than they did before they threw dirt at their State.

The county auditors of Cumberland county have at length got to the bottom of the "irregularities" in the Democratic County Treasurer's account. The Carlisle *Herald* publishes a full expose, and this is one of the ways in which it was done: "How was it done? By the simplest method in the world. A package of stamped envelopes were bought at the postoffice. The charge made therefore was eighty-five cents; but the county paid $2 85. It was very easy to put a figure two before the eighty-five in the original bill. A board was bought for a bridge; it cost fifty cents. The bill shows that repairing that bridge cost $50 50. Be thankful, ye taxpayers, that they did not make it a cool hundred more! Tin cups needed repairing; the tinner's bill for the job was sixty-five cents; the county paid $5 65. This peculiar way of cheating is the simplest known. It is the easiest detected of any of the numerous appliances used by those people who live by their wits. In common parlance it is known as 'raising.' Many a man has filled a criminal's cell for 'raising a check' from the tens to the hundreds. How much beyond the hundred this 'raising' has gone we fear will not be known, unless the people command a thorough investigation."

General.

Speaking of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, the Chicago *Journal* says that, as a compromise candidate, he ranks with Mr. Wheeler, of New York, and a legion of other possibilities, but he can hardly expect to be the first choice of any delegation, except the one from his own State.

It is lamentable, but here is the Cincinnati *Enquirer* proclaiming that it does not want, and will not have, harmony in the Democratic party if "harmony" means that the bankers and money-lenders and bondholders are going to plan the Democratic party on a Republican platform.

Jones, of Kentucky, in his speech in the *Congressional Record*, perorates as follows: "Let me tell the gentleman that the time will come, perhaps near at hand, when the names of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and Lee and Jackson and Breckinridge—yea, sir, of the martyred Lincoln and the now insulted Jefferson Davis—will be read with common pride and common respect by the American youth, and the last may be honored as much as the first.

Governor Hayes' friends are not altogether satisfied with Senator Sherman's letter, when they come to read between the lines. They find its compliments altogether left-handed, and they suspect that it is a covert attack upon Governor Hayes rather than a plea in his favor. It points out, they explain, the weak points of Governor Hayes' political character, while it pretends to nominate him. They say it really gives some of the best reasons why he should not be a Republican candidate.

Things are in a dreadful condition down in Kentucky. Here is a disgusted Democrat writing to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that "for ten years Kentucky has been away behind time," and that if the Democratic delegation in Congress from Kentucky had their way "they would reduce the Democratic party to a doggery at a cross roads. They have done what they can to make it a pitiful nondescript, and to send it up a spout. Some of them will stay in and some of them go out; but the way they are traveling few of them will ever make enough character to decently bury them. As for useful service the majority of them might as well never have been born." The editor mildly remonstrates with the despondent correspondent, but evidently in the spirit of Hamlet's words: "All of which, sir, though I most powerfully and potently believe, yet I hold it not honesty to have it thus set down."

The Ways and Means Committee intend to-day to report to the House a tariff bill which will greatly modify the existing revenue laws, the purpose being to reduce the duties upon imports so as to carry out the favorite Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only, so far as practicable. The party that assumes the responsibility of making this change went before the country last fall declaring itself in favor of a revenue tariff, and it was beaten at almost all points. The Republican party, which demands the protection of American industry, won the day, and the verdict of the nation was given upon this tariff question as well as upon the other issues presented in the platform. For the Democrats now to act in direct opposition to public opinion in such a manner is inexpressibly insolent. The consequence of this disturbance of the present excellent laws will be a general unsettlement of things, which will cause a vast amount of trouble to business men, and the further depression of our manufacturing interests, which are now hardly able to maintain themselves at all. And as soon as the present Congress dissolves, its Republican successor will return to the protective system again. The Democrats are aware that their tenure of power is to be short and they are determined to throw a sop to their free-trading friends, no matter what harm is done to the country generally.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, voted eight times for the salary grab, argued for it, drew it, pocketed it, and kept it. Bear that fact in mind whilst the announcement is read that Mr. Randall has proposed in the Committee on Appropriations that all the clerical force in all the departments shall be reduced one-fifth in numbers: that the salaries of those retained shall be reduced one-tenth, and that the hours of work shall be increased by one-third. And this is from the Mr. Randall who was conspicuously foremost in the successful effort to increase the pay of Congressmen fifty per cent. without increasing their hours of labor, and to give the members of the Forty-second Congress five thousand dollars each more than they had agreed to serve for, without their having done anything entitling them to extra pay. Retrenchment is a great thing, but what a figure Mr. Randall cuts as apostle of retrenchment!—*Cleveland Herald.*

"A man may be a big man," says the Washington *Capital*, "and yet not be a great man." Donn Piatt is getting very stout.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Memphis, February 2.—River rose 5 inches; now stands 32 feet 4 inches. Departed—Belle of St. Louis and City of Alton, Cincinnati. The James Howard was detained by freight and got away to-night. The Thompson Dean is laying over.

Louisville, February 2.—River 22 feet in canal and 20 feet on falls. Weather cold.

Nashville, February 2.—River falling; 17 feet 6 inches on shoals. Arrived—B. H. Cook, Point Isabel. Departed—T. T. Hillman, Cairo.

St. Louis, February 2.—Departed—John F. Tolle and Belle of Shreveport, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, Memphis. No arrivals. River fallen 12 inches and ice running. Weather clear and very cold.

Cincinnati, February 2.—River 45 feet and falling. Weather clear and cold. Departed—Cons Millar, Memphis; C. B. Church, New Orleans; Glasgow, Evansville.

Cairo, February 2.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Robert Mitchel, New Orleans. River 44 feet 10 inches and rising. Weather clear; mercury 24.

New Orleans, February 2.—Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Ouachita Belle, Ouachita river. Departed—Golden Rule, Ohio river; Arlington, Pittsburgh; Katie P. Kountz, Red river.

Vicksburg, February 2.—Up—Fontenelle and Louisville.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo.

Buffalo, February 2.—Cattle—Receipts 8,408 head; total for the week 9,769 head. Market slow and prices weak; opening quotations a full 25c off all grades; common a shade weaker; sales 800 head.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 17,200 head. Market dull and slow; sales 1,300 Michigan sheep, 89 lbs, $5 90; 98 lbs, $5 95; 87 lbs, $5 50; Indiana sheep, 89 lbs, $5 00; 83 lbs, $5 75; 81 lbs, $5 12½; no lambs offering.

Hogs—Receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 7,100 head. Market active; Yorkers $7 80@7 95; heavy $7 70@7 80. Yards bare of stock.

MARRIED:

McCLURE—GLEADALL—On Wednesday evening, February 2nd, 1876, at the residence of Daniel Risher, Jr., Esq., Dravosburg, Allegheny county, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Swift, assisted by Rev. J. G. Lyle, Mr. D. R. McCLURE and Miss NELLIE GLEADALL.

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SAPOLIO
Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO
For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO
For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing Curtains and Carpets.

SAPOLIO
Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire House, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO
For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO
Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin Ware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO
For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO
Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO
Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

BANNER BAKING POWDER
Is an article that is coming into more general favor every day. By using it according to printed directions the most satisfactory results follow.

BANNER BAKING POWDER
Is unequaled for producing light, sweet, nutritious and delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Muffins, Cakes, &c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER
Used in Fancy Cakes saves one-third the Eggs and Shortening, and makes them much more palatable than the old way.

BANNER BAKING POWDER
In Pot Pies, Dumplings and Puddings renders them easy to take, and they go right to the spot.

BANNER BAKING POWDER
Makes Buckwheat Cakes sweet and tender. Made with it they are never sour, as is often the case where yeast is used.

BANNER BAKING POWDER
In all kinds of Griddle Cakes, makes them better, quicker and with less labor than in any other way.

BANNER BAKING POWDER
Used in Corn Bread, Short Cake, &c., renders them light and healthful. Try it and tell your neighbors what it does for you.

In each can of Banner Baking Powder there is a small measure, and a list of fifty valuable recipes goes with it, by following which all mistakes are avoided. It is sold by Retail Grocers and Dealers generally. If the firm whom you favor with your patronage does not keep it, ask them to order a sample lot from their Wholesale Grocer or from the Manufacturer.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLIA IN ASIA.

The Oil Wells of Baku — Primitive Methods of Extraction.

[Baku Correspondence of London Daily Telegraph.]

The district is all dust and desolation—a desert in which the road runs wherever you please. For two or three miles along the shore of the bay, the many works where the petroleum is refined by itself as fuel pour forth dense smoke, and at eight miles from the town lie the springs. The average depth at which the oil is touched seems to be about 150 feet; the wells are for the most part nine inches to a foot in diameter. From the one we visited a small steam engine, with the most primitive gear, lifts about 450,000 pounds weight of petroleum in a day. The oil is of a greenish color, and is emptied into a pit carelessly dug in the earth, from whence men take it in buckets and pour it into skins and barrels the charge at the wells being at the rate of 1¼d per 50 pounds weight of oil. At the works of the Kalafy Company, an Armenian concern, when their well was first opened, the petroleum burst up in a fountain nine feet in diameter, and was thrown forty feet into the air. At all the wells it is now raised by a circular tube about nine feet long and as many inches in diameter, with a valve at the lower end, which opens on touching the ground. This is lowered and raised by a steam engine in about one and a half minutes. A man pulls the full tube towards a tub, into which it pours its contents, and from the tube the oil runs into the pit from which the skins and barrels are filled. I am assured that, while the Baku petroleum is of better quality than that of Pennsylvania, it is far less dangerous, because its flashing points of temperature is forty degrees higher than that of the American product.

It is certainly very wonderful upon a sandy plain, with not a tree or a blade of grass in sight, to look upon a reservoir of liquid fuel thus drawn from this stony soil; yet, to my thinking, there was a spectacle much more curious about twelve versts further from Baku, when we came to one of the most ancient altars in the world erect and flaming with its natural burnt-offering to this day. For unnumbered ages the gas, which is generated by this subterranean store of oil has escaped through certain fissures in the limestone crag of which the hills are composed, and when lighted has been the object of the prayers of generations of priests, as it blazed and flared away to the heavens. For long, long generations the worship of these flames has been maintained by priests from India, who have died upon the spot, to be succeeded by other devotees from the same country. It would, of course, be possible to extinguish the blaze, if one were to choke the fissures; and the people about the place say that sometimes when the wind rises to a hurricane the fire is actually put out. The gas, however, can then be relighted with a spark; and this is done, not as of yore, with mysterious incantations and the terrified awe of proselytes, but—to what base uses may gods come!—in order to burn lime for Baku, and to distil the oil from whence the gas issues. I don't know a man more to be pitied in this world than the poor Indian priest who is the present successor of a long line of guardians of this once wholly sacred spot. There the light flared on its formerly hallowed altar-place, maid-of-all-work to half a dozen degenerate Persians who thought of nothing but making lime, and in another place it was being utilized in a pipe to boil the rude stills by which the petroleum is refined. I never saw such a *reductio ad absurdum*. Before me stood the priest of a cultus which has always seemed one of the most natural and ideal for a primitive people, ready for half a rouble to perform for our edification the rites of his worn out worship, and there was the object of his life-long devotion doing simple labor as economic firing. I suspect that the worship of *le feu eternel* at Baku is almost played out. The Indian complains bitterly that he is robbed of everything by the Persian workmen, of whom probably none now see any mystery at all in these flames issuing from the earth. They are every day engaged with an inflammable material, and not a few have made perilous acquaintance with the properties of the gas which is emitted from petroleum; yet but few accidents seem to occur.

Propagation of Disease by Birds.

There are few more mysterious travelers than tunes and diseases. A new tune comes out in London, and six weeks later it may be heard whistled by boys in some obscure and distant village, to which it has found its way in some manner best known to itself. It is the same with diseases, which creep over the country silently, swiftly, and surely, although their means of transit baffle the skill of the most intelligent members of the medical profession to divine. A new theory has now been started, that the foot-and-mouth disease, which is so prevalent among cattle, is conveyed from one district to another, notwithstanding all the precautions taken against its spread, by birds. A wood pigeon has, according to the Elgin *Courant*, been lately shot near Elgin which has been declared by veterinary surgeons and competent medical authorities to have been evidently affected by foot-and-mouth disease at the time of its death. The body of the unfortunate bird has, it it stated, been sent to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, and may throw new light on the subject. Another disagreeable notion has also arisen that soap is an active agent in the propagation of diseases. The New York physicians have arrived at the conclusion that a terrible amount of illness is occasioned by the impurities contained in soap, especially in scented soap.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Lancaster *Express* announces that the police authorities have captured Mr. Harry Tons, the converted actor, at Renovo. He is charged with having forged the name of Mr. Hammond to a check for $150 or thereabout, upon which he obtained the money at one of the banks in this city. Mr. Tons married a young woman of Lancaster.

FURS!
R. H. PALMER,
151 Wood Street.

Necrology of 1875.

The Necrology of 1875 includes many prominent and and distinguished names. In the United States ex-President Johnson and two Vice Presidents, Henry Wilson and John C. Breckenridge, have died; in the Senate two members, besides Andrew Johnson, Buckingham and Ferry, both of Connecticut, and in the House several members, among them Messrs. Buffinton and Hooper, of this State, Gen. Francis P. Blair, Gen. Thomas, Judge L. B. Woodruff, Charles Wentworth Upham, and Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, who was in public life during Jefferson's administration, have also passed away. Of foreign statesmen who have died during the year, the most distinguished are the Earl of Stanhope, ex-Lord Chancellor St. Leonards and Frederick William, elector of Hesse. One Emperor only, the Chinese, has a place on the record. In science and the professions the best known are Sir Charles Lyell, Canon Kingsley, Athanase Coquerel, Jean Baptiste, Carpeaux, Bishop Thirlwall, Prof. J. E. Cairnes, Amasa Walker, the French painter Corot, Sir Arthur Helps, Rev. Dr. William Selwyn, and the celebrated artist Henry William Pickersgill. The principal inventor whose death has occurred during the year was Isaac M. Singer, and only one noted woman, Lady Jane Franklin, wife of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, has died. Music and the drama have escaped the loss of great names, and in poetry only one is missing, that of the banker poet, Charles Sprague, of Boston.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE.
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
Louis Moeser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, J. J. McCormick, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city. P. M. Cushing.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
The Famous Tragic Actor,
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.
THURSDAY EVENING, February 3, 1876.
MACBETH.
Macbeth .... Mr. Barry Sullivan.
Lady Macbeth .... Mrs. Effie Ellsler.
(Her first appearance this season.)
Friday Evening—BENEFIT OF MR. SULLIVAN.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

LIBRARY HALL.
For Four Nights and Saturday Matinee.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1876, A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
MAFFITT & TYLER'S
(And the late G. L. Fox, N. Y.)
Humpty Dumpty Combination!
A Complete Organization of PANTOMINISTS and SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
Box Sheet open at Hale's Music Store Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
FRED. AIMS .... Manager.
W. J. THOMPSON .... Director of Amusements.
MONDAY, January 31, 1876—First appearance of wonderful illusionist, MISS ANGIE SCHOTT, "The Big four"—Smith, Waldron, Lester and Allen, Miss Alice D'Ernia, Miss Lottie Forrest, John T. Kelley, Joe Norton, Collins Bros., Stewart Sisters, Frank Mara, Bertie Rheinhart, and the mammoth company. Female Minstrels.
Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee of the estate of JOHN SHEEDY, Bankrupt, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1876,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The following described property, belonging to said Bankrupt, and clear of all encumbrances, to-wit:
LOT NO. 38,
In James Verner's Plan of Lots, as recorded in Plan Book vol. 3, pages 306 and 307, on which is erected a two-story FRAME BUSINESS HOUSE, &c., situate in the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, near Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. and C. R. R.
TERMS—Three Hundred Dollars to be paid at time of sale; balance cash on confirmation of sale.
E. EDGAR GALBRETH, Assignee,
140 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
The Monongahela Foundry, Machine
AND
Mill Furnishing Shops,
Belonging to the Estate of WM. J. ANDERSON, deceased, situate No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, on
Thursday the 3d day of February, 1876,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
On the premises, the GOOD WILL, LEASE, FIXTURES AND MACHINERY AND PATTERNS of this establishment will be sold at Public Sale.
This Machinery is constructed in the most improved and scientific manner, and consists of Boring and Turning Lathes, having capacity for doing work of from one to eighteen feet in diameter and almost any length. Large and small Planing Machines, Shaping and Pulley Turning Lathes, Drilling and Screw Cutting Machines, &c., &c.
A most extensive variety of Patterns, consisting of almost every proportion of Bevel Spur and Mitre Wheels, Flanges, Gudgeons, Xangers and Coupling, and the finest line of Iron Pulley Patterns from four inches to forty-eight inches in diameter, Core-boxes and other fixtures for making pulleys of almost any diameter and width of face. A full and complete outfit of Flasks (iron and wood) Rings, Core-boards, &c., for carrying on a successful foundry.
One of the Best-constructed Core Ovens in the State.
The business was established in 1847, and has special facilities for many kinds of work, particularly Mill Furnishing. Lease has eleven years to run from July 1, 1875.
The construction of the new Bridges at the Point in the immediate vicinity of this property, has much increased its business facilities.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months, with interest, upon approved notes, secured by satisfactory mortgage upon the property sold.
MALCOLM HAY, Administrator,
152 FOURTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE.
Real Estate.
NO. 99 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, within half square of the Parks; nearly new three-story Brick House, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100, to 20 foot alley.
NO. 928 PENN AVENUE; modern built three-story Brick, ten rooms; lot 24x100 to paved alley. Can be adapted to business purposes at small cost. Terms easy.
NO. 47 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, near the Parks. Finely finished Brick, ten rooms, marble mantels, bath room, closets, and everything complete; lot 30x100 to Buttercup alley.
NO. 5 SNYDER STREET, Pleasant Valley, Allegheny. Nearly new Frame House, six rooms and finished attic; large lot; street cars within short distance. Small cash payment required; balance on long time.
EAST LIBERTY. Elegant Building Lot near Hiland avenue, 24x107 feet. Will be sold very low for cash.
F. L. STEPHENSON,
Broker and Notary Public.
No. 16 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, Pittsburgh.

For Sale.
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS
Plain Spring Wagons,
Farm Wagons,
Heavy and Light Wagons,
All kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows.
Manufactured and for sale cheap, at
Duquesne Wagon Works,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co.
OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1866.
Office, Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio Street.
HENRY IRWIN .... President.
GEORGE D. RIDDLE .... Secretary.

County Statement.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT

OF THE

FISCAL AFFAIRS

OF

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

FOR 1875.

Published in Accordance witch Act of Assembly Approved May 1, 1861, Entitled an Act Relating to Allegheny County.

General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1875	$ 110,958 46
Transferred from Liquor License Fund to meet maturing Workhouse Bonds	25,000 00
Transferred from Liquor License Fund for payment of interest on Workhouse Bonds	8,750 00
Interest received on daily balances	7,822 39
Fees received from County Officers	108,646 51
Official advertising repaid to the county	17,085 10
Fees illegally paid refunded	81 90
Sale of old furniture, &c.	17 00
United States, for boarding their prisoners in county jail	2,195 50
Other districts, for boarding their prisoners in county jail	2 50
Fines, Verdict and Jury Fees, from Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2	14,333 52
Fines from Aldermen and Justices	93 00
Gas companies, for payment of gas inspection expenses	4,181 04
Fourth Avenue Baptist Church for privilege of Court House sewer	10 00
Sale of old bridge material	69 60
Taxes, 1873 and former years	451 82
Taxes, 1874	61,442 22
Taxes, 1875	321,149 35
Total receipts on this account for 1875	$ 683,162 91

EXPENDITURES.

Debt maturing during the year	$ 25,150 00
Interest on bonded debt	119,091 33
Fees and salaries of county officers, including traveling expenses of Sheriff's Deputies	143,314 71
Transcribing duplicates for Commissioner's and Treasurer's offices, and the various school districts in the county	2,098 12
Election expenses	14,199 35
Assessor's pay for making assessments and registering voters	14,844 71
Jail, Workhouse and House of Refuge commitments	5,308 31
Coroner's Office, for inquests, burial expenses, &c	4,034 01
Printing and stationary	32,195 68
Fuel, light, water rent, insurance, new buildings, alterations, repairs, furniture, &c., for Court House and Jail, including maintenance of prisoners in jail	25,030 20
Court of Quarter Sessions (Criminal)	37,669 74
Court of Common Pleas, No. 1	21,446 33
Court of Common Pleas, No. 2	31,308 51
Supreme Court	1,185 68
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	2,225 02
Gas Inspection	4,180 56
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	65,838 09
Sinking Fund	25,000 00
County Bridges	25,188 62
County Roads	2,319 10
House of Refuge	20,533 65
Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont	1,923 10
Western Penitentiary	7,236 48
Law Library	3,574 72
Contingent Fund	1,939 62
Total expenditures for 1875	$ 649,796 17
To which amount add outstanding warrant of 1874 paid in 1875	4 00
From which amount deduct outstanding warrant of 1875	6 15
	$ 649,724 02
Surplus for year being cash in County Treasury	33,438 89
	$ 683,162 91

Sinking Fund Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Fund January 1, 1875	$ 1,465 50
Annual appropriation	25,000 00
One year's interest on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bonds	12,581 90
Sale of $209,686 97 P. & C. R. R. bonds at 65	136,296 34
	$ 175,343 13

EXPENDITURES.

By amount paid for bonds of the county, purchased and canceled before maturity	94,801 97
Balance in fund	80,541 16
	$ 175,343 13

Liquor License Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund January 1, 1875	$ 245,534 15
From Licenses during 1875	78,127 50
	$ 323,661 65

EXPENDITURES.

By warrants of Board of Prison Inspectors	$ 88,409 75
Balance in Fund	235,251 90
	$ 323,661 65

Poor Fund Account.

For those districts of the county not included in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, January 1, 1875	$ 16,087 85
Poor taxes, 1875 and former years	26,649 06
	$ 42,736 91

EXPENDITURES.

By warrants of Directors of the County Home paid in 1875	$ 39,306 51
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1876	3,430 40
	$ 42,736 91

Recapitulation of Balances in County Treasury, January 1, 1876.

General County Account	$ 33,438 89
Sinking Fund Account	80,541 16
Liquor License Fund Account	235,251 90
Poor Fund Account	3,430 40
Total	$ 352,662 35

County Debt.

Total debt, January 1, 1875	$2,254,448 30
Total debt, January 1, 1876	2,129,154 51
Reduction during 1875	125,293 79

NOTE—A detailed statement embracing all of the above items, in pamphlet form, can be had on application at this office on and after March 1, 1876.

HENRY WARNER,
COUNTY CONTROLLER.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE,
New Two-Story Frame House,
With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibul and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 48x200, with Grapevines, &c.; located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.
Terms easy. Inquire at the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

VIENNA
Glycerine Soap.
25 Gross just received for Winter use. This Celebrated Soap contains one-third part of Sary's Pure Glycerine. Price, 3 Cakes, 50 Cents. Also, a large lot of Brecknell's Skin Soap, Low's, Lubin's, &c., all Direct Importation.
Simon Johnston,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Avenue.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty.